

Hold Them Overnight

Leftists Trap Foes At Portugal Rally

OPORTO, Portugal, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Hundreds of members of Portugal's Socialist Democratic Center (CDS) party, foreign diplomats and politicians were trapped in a sports pavilion all night by 1,000 Communists and students protesting the holding of a convention.

Slackening of Violence in N. Ireland

Announcement Expected on Truce

From Wire Dispatches

UBELIN, Jan. 26.—More violence erupted in Northern Ireland today as word of an expected truce announcement was spread.

A booby-trap bomb exploded today in a north Belfast today, killing a 6-year-old boy and seriously wounding five persons.

Police said little is known of circumstances and they became the bomb was intended for instructions at the civilian training center that is linked to the Royal Air Force.

The boy was the fifth person to die since the Irish Republican Army ended its 25-day Christmas truce on Jan. 18. It brought the death toll in Northern Ireland since August, 1969, to 48.

But the IRA was expected to end its ground units to end of the action, possibly tonight, IRA sources said. This would be followed by a formal truce announcement.

Earlier today, a bomb exploded in the fourth floor of a London office building. The army said there were no casualties and damage was minor.

Another bomb exploded under a warehouse on the bank at Belfast, 43 miles west of Belfast, killing off a second explosion and No one was hurt in the blast.

The IRA wants its open-ended ceasefire to be formalized in a new agreement signed by the British government, an IRA source said.

This was one of the factors leading to the announcement of a 10-day truce campaign in Northern Ireland and Britain.

The IRA's ruling council voted today to resume the truce. The two previous ceasefires, one in 1972 and another in 1974, ended after 13 days in 1972.

Members of the extremist Ulster Defense Association and Ulster Defense Force Belfast are scheduled to meet tomorrow with Ulster government officials.

A source said they would ask details of the terms which Northern Ireland Secretary Meriel Rees offered the Provisional IRA in exchange for a cease-fire.

Delegates will insist that the ceasefire be accepted to Northern Ireland's Protestant majority, source said the IRA and the UDA and "will not accept a peace-at-price" deal.

Johnson Said to Have Received FBI Bugging Reports in 1964

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—During the 1964 Democratic National Convention, President Lyndon B. Johnson received reports from the FBI on bugging of delegates.

The report said that the FBI had installed bugging devices in the hotel suite of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and a store used by civil-rights groups.

The bugging was a key political event during the convention in Atlantic City.

The Watergate committee interviewed Mr. Clark, a 22-year veteran of the FBI, said electronic physical surveillance was used out by a special FBI team.

ordered by the Johnson White House.

The team, he said, was under the direction of Cartha DeLoach, then assistant to the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Stated Purpose

The stated purpose of the operation, Mr. Clark said, was to gather intelligence on potential violence or disruptions.

But Mr. Clark, who acknowledged playing a key role in the surveillance activities, said Mr. DeLoach told him to avoid discussing the operation with the Secret Service, which has responsibility for protecting the president, or with FBI's Newark, N.J., office, which would normally coordinate security at the convention.

Instead, he said, most of the information obtained was transmitted to President Johnson over a telephone line especially installed to bypass the White House switchboard.

Mr. Clark said the information covered Mr. Kennedy's activities, the identities of senators and representatives visiting Mr. King's suite, the identities of persons



SWORN IN—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, left, took the oath as President from the speaker of Bangladesh's parliament, Abdel Malek Ukil, in Dhaka, the capital, on Saturday.

Bangladesh Adopts One-Man Rule

From Wire Dispatches

DACCA, Jan. 26.—Bangladesh, a fledgling democracy of 75 million people, adopted an authoritarian presidential form of government yesterday.

The nation's Parliament passed without dissent or debate a bill amending the 1972 constitution to make the Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the President—vested with all executive powers. He is also authorized to declare Bangladesh a one-party state, shutting off any scope for organized opposition.

The bill removed from the constitution a provision for "effective participation by the

people through their elected representatives in administration at all levels" and stated that executive authority would be exercised by the President "either directly or through officers subordinate to him."

The President will be aided and advised by a council of ministers headed by a prime minister, who will be appointed from among the members of Parliament.

Today, Home Minister Mansoor Ali was sworn in as Prime Minister and Industries Minister Sved Nazrul Islam as Vice-President.

Also sworn in by Sheikh Mujib were 16 cabinet ministers and nine state ministers. There were no changes.

Under the new form of government, the Parliament is made subservient to the authority of the President and will be elected every five years.

The Sheikh, who spoke yesterday, asserted that the new system would insure "democracy of the exploited" giving them the opportunity to choose their ruler directly.

Sheikh Mujib did not have to be chosen through the election process. A special provision relating to the President said "Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, father of the nation, shall become, and enter upon the office of, President of Bangladesh and shall, as from such commencement, hold office as President of Bangladesh as if elected to that office under the constitution as amended by this act."

Local political observers said the whole exercise appeared to be academic, for the Sheikh's grip over national affairs and on his party has been as firm as ever. The party, the Awami League, holds all but seven seats in the 315-member Parliament. Only three minor leftist opposition parties are represented in Parliament and they did not oppose the new constitution. In the voting, there were 294 in favor of the bill and none against.

Chaotic Situation

Sheikh Mujib said the move was necessitated because of the "chaotic situation" in the country, which he said was brought about by "anti-national elements who sided with Pakistan during the repression preceding independence." He identified them as smugglers, black-marketers, hoarders and political adventurers.

He said they were acting with the aid of foreign powers and were killing his party leaders with the intent of "ruining the country."

The Sheikh said that with the changeover to the presidential system, the nation was ushered into a "second revolution."

"The first revolution brought us independence," he said. "The second will bring us economic prosperity."

The Sheikh called for "all-out efforts" to make the country self-sufficient in food, saying that last year the nation suffered because of a deficit in food production.

Sheikh Mujib also blamed Pakistan, floods and foreign newsmen for the difficult state of affairs. He said the newsman misrepresented the situation in the country because local people were giving them a false picture.



Lyndon Johnson

Attorney general had authorized the taps and bugs. He said Mr. DeLoach replied that Mr. Kennedy had not been informed of them. But he said Mr. DeLoach indicated Mr. Johnson was aware of them.

The authenticity of the Clark memo, which cites room numbers of suites bugged and the source of funds for part of the operation, was verified by a number of persons who either received it or were present when Mr. Clark was interviewed.

The memo indicates that Mr. Clark appeared in response to a subpoena but did not testify under oath. Mr. Clark retired from the FBI in 1965.

Asked why the memo had not come out in Senate Watergate committee hearings, a committee source said previous presidential campaigns were not considered to come within the committee's legislative mandate.

Mr. DeLoach denied under oath in a 1973 Senate Watergate committee interview that he had a direct line to Mr. Johnson or spoke with him during the convention.

A summary of his interview shows that Mr. DeLoach said one surveillance was conducted as part of a continuing operation on a person believed to be under the influence of the Communist party.

The FBI's activity at the convention was aimed at keeping abreast of "any potential violence," Mr. DeLoach said. If any political intelligence was reported to the White House, he said, it was only incidental to reports on possible violence.

Another participant in the operation said he could not deny that the purpose of the operation was political.

Although not a participant, another FBI source said he was told by an agent who participated that prevention of violence was the operation's cover.

"The purpose was to serve President Johnson's political interests," he said. "They picked up any information that concerned Kennedy, and what he was up to and whom he was trying to line up support for," the source said.

Asked for comment, FBI (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Plans Price-Freeze for 1975

OPEC Willing to Meet Oil-Consumer Nations

By Juan de Onis

ALGIERS, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The major oil-exporting countries today adopted a political and economic strategy to counteract what they regard as U.S. policy of confrontation and military threats against oil producers.

The 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ended a three-day meeting here with a formal offer to meet industrial oil-consuming countries in an international conference on energy, raw material supplies and development of the world economy.

A communiqué issued by the OPEC ministers coupled this offer to begin a dialogue with consumers with a rejection of military threats against OPEC countries and campaigns blaming oil price increases for industrial inflation.

"Peace and Stability"

"Such campaigns and threats create confusion and lead to confrontation," the communiqué said. The ministers said that a review of the world economic situation showed that the economic crisis in both industrial and developing countries "constitutes a growing threat to world peace and stability."

The offer to meet in an international producer-consumer conference carried with it a decision reached in closed sessions, that oil price levels would remain frozen for the rest of this year, and would be raised gradually in 1976 and 1977 if an inflation index was agreed upon with industrial consumers.

"This would be a period of adjustment," said Jamshid Amouzegar, chief of the Iranian delegation.

But the Iraqis and Algerians, as well as other delegates, said that agreement would have to be reached on formulas to retain the value of oil payments, with regard to inflation rates in industrialized countries and the depreciation of the dollar.

The detailed study of an OPEC position on these price and monetary questions was referred to a preparatory committee that is scheduled to begin work in Vienna Feb. 9 and to report to a new ministerial meeting Feb. 19.

An OPEC Summit

This is all in preparation for OPEC's first meeting of chiefs of state, which is to take place here between Feb. 22 and March 8, with the dates to be determined soon.

The OPEC summit would give final approval to the position of the oil-exporting countries for discussion with the consumers, when and if the industrial countries agreed to such a conference.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has proposed a conference of about 12 countries—four oil exporters, four industrial consumers, and several oil-consuming developing countries.

But U.S. Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger has said that the United States would not take part in any conference with OPEC countries unless the industrial consumers first adopt a common energy front.

The main element of Mr. Kissinger's oil diplomacy is the setting up of the International Energy Agency, based on the members of the European Economic Community, Japan, Canada and other major industrialized countries.

The other element of U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Paris Said Set to Sell Egypt Reactor, Arms

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 26 (WP).—France will agree to sell Egypt hundreds of millions of dollars worth of military aircraft and other sophisticated war material—plus a civilian nuclear reactor—during President Sadat's official visit here, sources said yesterday.

Saudi Arabia will pay for the purchase of Mirage F-1 interceptors, AMX-30 tanks, Crotale ground-to-air missiles, Lynx helicopters and radar systems, the sources said.

A 500-million-franc \$1616-million French government-backed credit is foreseen to cover the costs of civilian projects, which include a Cairo subway, an oil refinery, a cement plant and a Westinghouse pressurized-water enriched-uranium power plant.

The United States last year offered both Egypt and Israel

countries—interpreted by the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his successors as Egypt, Syria and especially Israel.

Since then, Saudi Arabia has transferred directly to Egypt some of the 38 Mirage-3s purchased in 1973—and Abu Dhabi similarly has earmarked a squadron of the same aircraft, the sources said.

Details of the various new deals were worked out during Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's visit to Paris in August. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargue's visit to Cairo in December and the just-concluded visit to Egypt by Norbert Segard, the French secretary of state for foreign trade.



Anwar Sadat

Sadat: PLO Will Get U.S. Recognition

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 26 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said in an interview published here that he has "reason to believe" that the United States will soon recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The U.S. can play a big role, a very important role," in getting Israel to understand that "the PLO is responsible for the Palestinians, their future, their land," he said.

Mr. Sadat's interview was published Friday in Le Figaro. The President will be in Paris tomorrow to start a three-day official visit, the first by an Egyptian head of state to Western Europe since the 1952 military overthrow of King Farouk.

In preparation for the trip, Mr. Sadat has been granting interviews to French correspondents. On the whole, the interview, have projected the image of a moderate man, eager for peace, distrustful of the United States and highly critical of the Soviet Union but still very eager for Soviet military, political and economic support.

However, on a series of issues Mr. Sadat has been granting varying and sometimes contradictory stands. He was categorical, however, when the interviewer asked if he merely "wished" for public U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization or had reason to believe it would come. "I have reason to believe," Mr. Sadat said.

But there was a significant difference in what he said about the organization's sole responsibility for Palestine and his remark in an interview with the Paris paper Le Monde last week. In Le Monde interview, he said that Arab leaders and Palestinians could confer on any possible Israeli proposal to return part of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River to King Hussein of Jordan rather than turn it over to the Palestinians.

At the Arab summit conference in Rabat last fall, the leaders agreed that the Palestine Liberation Organization had authority over any West Bank territory relinquished by Israel, and King Hussein abandoned Jordan's claim to the area.



President Ford leaves the hospital.

Ford's Health Is 'Excellent'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—President Ford's doctor reported yesterday that his patient "is in excellent health" but should be encouraged to play golf or tennis "whenever his schedule will permit."

After the President underwent a checkup at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Medical Center, Rear Adm. William Lukash said the tests "indicate nothing that will prevent him from enjoying good health in the foreseeable future."

While at the hospital, Mr. Ford was fitted with a pair of contact lenses.

The presidential physician said Mr. Ford's health was better than a year ago when the then vice-president had his annual physical exam. Dr. Lukash attributed this to exercise and diet.

Calls Syria Unprepared, Egypt Unwilling

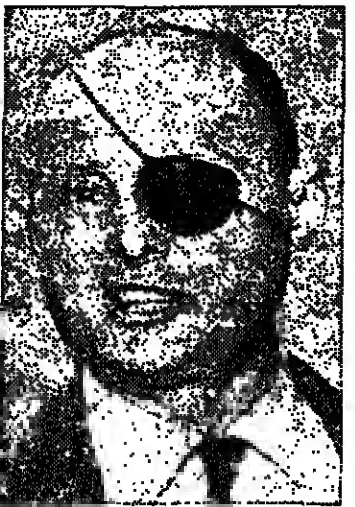
Dayan Doubts Mideast War This Summer

By Terence Smith

ZAHALA, Israel, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Moshe Dayan has never run with the crowd.

Even today, when it is virtually taken for granted that another round of Middle East fighting will erupt in the spring or summer, Israel's most prominent iconoclast disagrees.

"I don't think it will happen," he said in a three-hour interview at his home—the first he has



Moshe Dayan

Visit to Cairo
By Gromyko
Set for Feb. 3

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will come to Cairo Feb. 3 for "continuing consultations," the Egyptian government announced last night.

The announcement by Ismail Fahmy, the foreign minister, also said that President Anwar Sadat had received messages yesterday from President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

The announcement gave no information on the contents of the messages.

The date set for Mr. Gromyko's visit makes it certain that the Soviet official will be touring the area before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has been reported to have a tentative schedule for a new Middle East "diplomatic shuttle" beginning in the second week of February.

Mr. Gromyko is also expected to go to Damascus for consultations with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, but the Egyptian announcement did not confirm this.

Rabin on Negotiations

TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said last night that if the Arab countries enter peace negotiations with Israel, "they'll find us more generous than they think."

He acknowledged that his willingness to offer territorial concessions was widely criticized here, and remarked, "I couldn't care less about it."

Mr. Rabin was addressing women from 30 countries at an emergency plenary session of the Women's International Zionist Organization.

PLO Declares
It Has Punished
5 Hijack-Killers

BEIRUT, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization has announced that it has inflicted what it called "severe punishment" on the five Palestinian gunmen who hijacked a British airliner from the Persian Gulf to Tunis in November and killed a West German passenger.

The announcement, released here Friday through the organization's press agency, Wafa, did not describe the punishment, but Palestinian sources said privately that it was a long prison sentence.

The Tunisian authorities turned the hijackers over to the Palestinian group with their own consent.

This was the first time the Palestine Liberation Organization has announced it had inflicted punishment on a guerrilla involved in a terrorist operation abroad.

The announcement was evidently meant to give credence to the group's avowed condemnation of international terrorism by dissident Palestinian guerrillas.

The Palestine Liberation Organization is made up of the main commando groups and has been recognized by the Arab states as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Killer of 2 Policemen
Hunted Near Florence

EMPOLI, Italy, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Police set up roadblocks around Florence during the weekend in a hunt for a suspect in a railroad bombing who shot and killed two policemen during a search of his home.

Police said Mario Tuti, 29, killed the policemen Friday when they showed up at his home with arrest and search warrants and discovered an arms cache.

given since he was forced to resign as minister of defense last June. "The Egyptians don't want war and the Syrians aren't ready for it, not in the next three months anyway. There's a danger, of course, but I don't think full-scale war is imminent."

At the start of the interview, Gen. Dayan stressed that he wanted to discuss the present and the future, not the past and the October, 1973, war. "I don't want to go through all of that," he said, referring to the war, which obviously was one of the most traumatic periods of his life. "I want to talk about the future."

Gen. Dayan challenged the conventional notion that the Arab summit conference at Rabat in October and Yasser Arafat's appearance at the United Nations in November constituted a major victory for the Palestinians and a setback for Israel.

"I think it is working out perfectly for us," he said. "The practical result was to reduce the chances of an independent Palestinian state ever forming on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Since I'm opposed to that, I couldn't be happier."

Gen. Dayan's major points included the following:

• He feels Israel can actually benefit from a withdrawal from its present military line in the Sinai, but should pull back from the Sinai mountain passes only in exchange for a commitment from Egypt not to resume the war.

The Sinai's Abu Rudeis oil fields, he feels, have an economic value to Israel that "should be discussed" in the context of a new agreement. The present line, in Gen. Dayan's opinion, is too close to Egypt's vital interests—the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez—and amounts to a "fuse" that could ignite another round of fighting.

• He believes Egypt's President Anwar Sadat is politically capable of concluding another separate interim agreement with Israel despite the pressure against it from the rest of the Arab world.

At the same time, he doubts that Egypt really wants a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Egyptian territory at this point, lest Egypt be accused of abandoning its Arab allies.

• He sees no real possibility of negotiating a second interim agreement with the Syrians in the foreseeable future. He doubts that Syria will make peace with Israel as long as Israel occupies the Golan Heights, and since he feels Israel must remain there for its own defense, he sees no political alternative to the present uneasy truce with Syria.

• He believes that whether or not Israel reaches new interim agreements with its Arab neighbors, informal arrangements can be worked out with Egypt and Jordan that will gradually normalize relations and defuse tension in the area.

• He feels certain that the overwhelming majority of the 700,000 Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River will choose to retain their Jordanian citizenship rather than exchange it for membership in a still-theoretical Palestinian state under Mr. Arafat.

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The net result, in Gen. Dayan's view, will be a total annihilation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's political appeal on the West Bank.

Gen. Dayan has been a political "nonperson" since last June, when he was driven from office by the public's demand for new leadership after the October war. He is still a member of the Knesset (parliament), but holds no other public office. He is an outcast even in the forums of the Labor party, where he and his colleagues from the former Rafi faction are often at odds with party policy on important issues.

But he remains at least a potential political power. If Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government were to stumble and collapse over a crucial issue, Gen. Dayan conceivably could take over at the head of a new alliance of center and right elements. The odds are against it, but Gen. Dayan's supporters point out that he rallied the country once before—on the eve of the 1967 war, when he was brought in as defense minister—and might possibly do it again.

He is, in fact, one of the few figures who could mobilize and unite the traditionally ineffective opposition groups. If he and his supporters were to bolt the ruling Labor party, they could become the catalyst in a major new realignment of political power in Israel.

Potshots at Rabin

Gen. Dayan has been taking occasional potshots at Mr. Rabin from his political exile. He has criticized, for instance, Mr. Rabin's policy against further Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Gen. Dayan's friends report that in private he is bitterly caustic about Mr. Rabin's performance, but he declined to criticize the Premier during the interview.

"I am not all that close to this government, I admit that," he said. "But I am not going to criticize it in The New York Times."

At the same time, Gen. Dayan admits that he would not have joined Mr. Rabin's cabinet had he been asked, which he was not. "Had it been Golda (Meyer) or someone else, I would have served gladly," he said. "But this government, no."

In No Mood to Retire

Although he will be 60 in May, Gen. Dayan admits candidly that he is in no mood to retire from politics. "I am not out yet," he said. "I am not pushing myself, but I am interested and I have views and I want to express them. The idea of becoming a minister again, after all those years in the cabinet, is not that appealing to me. But I am not ready to retire and grow flowers, either."

Although he is out of office, Gen. Dayan is not out of work. He has been lecturing here and abroad, receiving a steady stream of visitors and working several hours a day on his memoirs, for which he received an advance of \$450,000 from the London publishing house of Weidenfeld and Nicolson.



United Press International

DEMONSTRATION IN SAIGON—Holding a club, a South Vietnamese plainclothes policeman stands over a Buddhist monk during an anti-government protest yesterday.

Oil Tanker, 2 More Tugboats
Pass Phnom Penh Blockade

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (WP).—An oil tanker and two tugboats towing ammunition barges arrived here today, part of a Mekong River convoy that has been trying to break a Communist insurgent blockade of the river since Jan. 1.

The first ships in the convoy to get through to the capital, three tugboats towing two ammunition barges, arrived here Thursday with about 1,700 tons of ammunition. No figures were available for the amount of ammunition that arrived today.

The tanker, carrying 1,000 cubic meters of aviation gasoline and an equal amount of motor fuel, is the first tanker to arrive here since the Communist New Year offensive began. Another tanker, reportedly set on fire, returned to the government-held naval base at Neak Luong, about 32 miles down river from here. The fire reportedly has been extinguished and the tanker is expected to try to make the run to the capital either tonight or tomorrow.

Phnom Penh is dependent on the Mekong River route for its survival because the insurgents

have long since cut all the roads to the Cambodian capital. The airport remains open—it comes under periodic artillery fire—but experts here do not believe that the airport is big enough to handle an airlift of the size needed should the river blockade succeed. Two American C-130 aircraft carrying petroleum and one carrying ammunition reportedly arrived here from Thailand today. As many as 10 U.S. cargo planes a day have been arriving. The tanker that arrived today, the Vire, of Panamanian registry, had rocket and recoilless rifle holes in its superstructure. The captain, Nguyen Van Chieu, said that the tanker Bayon had been hit and set afire about four miles up river from Neak Luong and had turned back.

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (AP).—South Vietnamese forces have suffered nearly 100,000 casualties since the signing of the Paris cease-fire agreement two years ago, the Saigon command said today. The Saigon command issued a communiqué listing 28,705 South Vietnamese soldiers killed, 115,141 wounded and 16,011 missing since the peace accord was signed.

The communiqué said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had sustained equally heavy losses, including 111,729 men killed during the same period. Western analysts said there was no way to substantiate such a claim, which they said was probably inflated.

The Saigon command listed more than 100 rocket and mortar attacks against government positions in South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today, but no major clashes were reported.

In Saigon, police and a group of about 20 Buddhist nuns scuffled following a political convention held by 300 non-Communist opposition leaders to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the cease-fire agreement. Four nuns were reported injured, one seriously.

National MIA Day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—President Ford has declared tomorrow, the second anniversary of the signing of the Paris peace agreement, as a National MIA (Missing in action) Awareness Day.

In his proclamation, signed yesterday, Mr. Ford noted that more than 2,400 Americans are still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, including 900 listed as missing and the others declared dead although their bodies have not been recovered.

Daily Output

Iran's oil exports during 1974 averaged 5 million to 6 million barrels a day, according to un-

official calculations. More than 80 per cent of its oil earnings came through purchases by the members of Iran Oil Participants Ltd., known as the Consortium.

British Petroleum accounts for 40 per cent of the group's purchases; Royal Dutch Shell for 14 per cent; CFP, the French government oil concern, for 6 per cent; and 7 per cent apiece is accounted for by five major American oil producers, Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Gulf.

The newspaper Kayhan quoted unidentified "political observers here" as saying "that Iran has been unable to produce enough oil to meet the falling demand for crude oil. This, they say, would prolong the life span of the nation's oil reserves. By keeping more of its oil underground, Iran will be able to earn much more from its oil in the future."

Business Is Good the World Over

Gambling Thrives Despite Economic Pin

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—When Arab stands side by side with Zionist, when capitalist and Communist forget they are at odds, when rich man and poor compete, it is a safe bet that one thing has brought them together: gambling.

Despite hard times around the world, a survey shows that peers and publicans continue to test their forecasting ability in British soccer pools; Italians buy chances on the "Totocalcio" for signers and Lebanese flock to the French and the American gaming rooms of the Casino du Liban, just north of Beirut. Last year, the casino made the equivalent of \$15 million, of which \$10 million went to the government.

West Germans watch television on Saturday nights to learn the results of lotto and Brazilians play the illegal "animal game"—a complicated form of the numbers game. Japanese remain smitten with pachinko, their version of pinball, and in parks and on street corners in China, card games are played.

In the smallest villages of West Africa, soccer pools thrive, although illegal; dice, dominoes and card games flourish in the Soviet Union, as well as five state-run lotteries. In Israel, Thursday is a day for studying the state lottery results; Moscow's casinos make an important contribution to government lottery, and Australians spend money on poker machines, or "pokies," as well as betting on races and champion beer drinkers.

Tower of Babel

In London, the head of a chain of casinos cocked an ear toward his clientele and declared: "It's a Tower of Babel. There's more Persian and Arabic spoken than English." Oil profits have made persons from the Middle East conspicuous figures at gaming tables.

At the other extreme, in economically ailing Italy, as the inflation rate reached 25 per cent, totocalcio betting soared. The betting, which supports the country's sports program, reached a record equivalent of \$3.1 million on a weekend last month. Totocalcio, a weekly national lottery, is based on the Sunday professional soccer games.

In Britain, a spokesman for the William Hill organization, one of Britain's biggest bookmakers, said, "People are trying to keep up their standard of living by gambling." Gambling is a \$6-billion-a-year industry in Britain. Arabs seem to have no such worries. From Las Vegas came reports of Arabs arriving from the Middle East aboard private jets.

Turn of a Card

Encompanied in \$800-a-day suites, accompanied by their own cooks and guards, they gambled with \$500 chips and bet the \$2,000 maximum on the turn of a card or a roll of the dice.

Although a casino manager reported that an Arab won \$200,000 in a night, he said that the casino came out ahead most of the time.

Arab princes also frequent the gaming palaces along the Riviera.

In many countries, the main winner is the government. In Indonesia, for example, despite Moslem opposition to gambling, Jakarta's city governor, Ali Sadikin, introduced casinos to get funds to improve the city's roads, schools and villages, and succeeded in earning the equivalent of \$15 million in gambling taxes. The 11 states of West Germany also sponsor lotteries.

Dominoes, Lottery

Mexico has a thrice-weekly national lottery, and gambling on dominoes is a common street

Jackson Blames
Soviet Union for
Failure of Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said yesterday that the Soviet Union Congress was responsible for breaking an important trade agreement with the United States.

Sen. Jackson criticized the Ford administration for trying to blame Congress for the Soviet action, which some officials say could damage the relaxation of tensions between Washington and Moscow.

Sen. Jackson defended congressional action that would have denied the Soviet Union U.S. trade concessions and credits until free emigration of Russian Jews was assured. He was a leader in battling for the congressional action and has promised to continue the fight for free emigration.

Of those citizens seeking to leave the Soviet Union, Sen. Jackson said: "I will not abandon their cause, whether under pressure from the cold-hearted in Moscow or the faint-hearted in Washington."

Sen. Jackson identified the "faint-hearted" as President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He accused Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger of "retroactive righteousness" for first embracing the trade-emigration compromise and then denouncing it when it was rejected by Moscow.

On Jan. 14, Mr. Kissinger announced that the Soviet Union had repudiated a 1972 trade agreement on grounds that the trade-emigration arrangement represented foreign interference in Soviet affairs.

sight in villages. Casinos, illegal in Mexico, attract worldwide crowds in Panama and Puerto Rico.

An American Jew, Dr. Haim Selden, and a Negev Arab, Khalil Abu Rabiha, went into partnership in Israel and organized a track for horse and camel racing.

While oil economics, if not lady luck, has aided the Arabs, the Japanese are plagued by inflation and job security. The Japanese, despite laws prohibiting any of betting aside from lot and wagers on public races, to find betting a major vent frustration.

The number of visitors to the country's 100 race tracks exceeds Japan's population million, and tickets for gambling on horse races, motor boat and motorcycle have increased sixfold in a decade.

Johnson Said to Have Got
FBI Bugging Reports in

(Continued from Page 1)

spokesman James Murphy did not address himself to the question of whether the purpose of the operation was political or whether it included installation of wiretaps and bugs.

He said, "As a result of a request from the White House, the FBI did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive, criminal and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, N.J., in 1964."

The information was gathered by FBI informants and sources and was furnished to the White House and its representatives in Atlantic City on a continuing basis, he said. In 1968 and 1972, both the Democratic and Republican conventions had "similar" coverage, Mr. Murphy said.

Challenge Offered

Although President Johnson in 1964 was assured of the Democratic nomination, he was worried about a possible movement to draft Mr. Kennedy as his running mate, and about a challenge by a primarily black delegation to the white Mississippi delegation.

A conflict could have undermined Democratic unity or provoked picketing by civil-rights

IBM Upheld
In Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

from the U.S. District Court at Tulsa, Judge Christensen had first awarded Telex a total of \$352.5 million damages against IBM, but later said he had made a substantial error in his calculations and reduced the amount to trebled damages of \$250.5 million.

Telex had charged IBM, the nation's largest computer manufacturer, with monopolistic practices in attempts to lock out Telex from the computer supply market. IBM charged Telex in its counter-suit with stealing trade secrets and hiring away highly trained IBM personnel to that end.

Details of the judgments, including an order that each side pay its own court costs, are expected to be set forth in the formal opinion of the court Tuesday. Only the court's summary order was handed down Friday.

Other anti-trust suits against IBM, aside from that of the Justice Department, have been filed by the Transamerica, Leasing Corp., Marshall Industries, the Memorex Corp. and the California Computer Products Corp.

NBC Retracts
Report of Army
Mideast Moves

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—The National Broadcasting Co. said Friday night that it erred when newsmen John Chancellor told President Ford in a national television interview Thursday that the Pentagon had confirmed that three new Army divisions were being sent to the Middle East.

Mr. Chancellor said on the network's evening news program Friday that the Pentagon had not confirmed such a report. He said a member of NBC's Washington staff misinterpreted what an Army information officer told him.

During the Thursday-night interview, Mr. Ford declined to discuss the report.

Mr. Chancellor's question was: "The New Republic this week has a story saying there are three American divisions being sent to the Middle East, or being prepared for the Middle East. We called the Pentagon and we got a confirmation that one is air mobile, one is airborne and one is armor. . . . Could you shed any light on this?"

Mr. Ford replied: "I don't think I ought to talk about any particular military contingency plans. . . ."

Mr. Chancellor said on Friday's broadcast, "There are plans for three extra divisions now being assembled, but the Defense Department says they are not going to the Middle East."

11 Killed as U.K. Ship
Sinks During Storm

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Eleven crewmen died yesterday when the 1,093-ton British cargo ship Lovat sank in gale-force winds 26 miles off the southwest coast of England.

The second mate and steward, the only survivors in the 13-man crew, were in a hospital in Plymouth. One was reported to be seriously ill, while the other was suffering from exposure. Ten of the dead crew members were British and one was Portuguese.

activists. Such demonstrators could have been political bargaining.

As it turned out, the move resolved quietly.

"The interesting question why he had such complex" the late communist "Lippmann wrote of Mr. J. at the conclusion of the cratic convention in late

In a recent telephone interview with Walter Jenkins, formerly five assistant to Mr. Johnson that he had no knowledge FBI surveillance activities convention and could not having any contact with FBI.

Conservative
Victory Seen
In Thai

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP).—Thailand appeared to be heading for a conservative government as polls in the country's first election for six years.

More than 15 million were eligible to vote for dates from 42 political parties. A 269-seat National Assembly attempt to establish a rule some 15 months of overthrow of a long military regime.

With no government planning for re-election, the no indication that any party had gained enough to form a majority.

Four groups—the Socialists, Thai National Social and Democrats—were the chances of winning to give their influence to a coalition.

All are basically conservative and changes in domestic and foreign policy likely, he said.

First results from the Bangkok city constituencies expected later today, and an trend of voting in provinces should be in tomorrow.

The assembly is expected to begin its four-year term 5 or 6, although the of the government could new days longer.

The election is being under a new constitution in October, following a throw a year earlier a Marshal Thanom Kiat military government and lent mass demonstrations.

New Strategy
For OPEC

(Continued from Page 1)

policy is a proposed pool of funds from industrial countries to give financing to financially weakened bars of the IEA. This would assure each country fair quota of oil in event prices are restricted by countries through an end production cutbacks.

In the closed sessions OPEC meeting here, the U.S. threats of military action in the event of a cargo war was described by Abdelaziz, Algeria's oil industry, as a "war against our people," across a restricted conference that became available.

This strong language coupled with a recommitment by Algeria that the OPEC "agree on a global" of their oil exports as aggressor "that attacks a member. This proper referred to the preparatory committee that will meet next

Wounded Knee
Figure Sent

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26 (AP).—The first sentence from the 1973 Indian act of Wounded Knee, S.I. handed down yesterday District Court Judge Urbom.

Judge Urbom technically posted a maximum 10-year sentence on Allen Cooper, 41, had pleaded no contest charge of assaulting a officer by use of a firearm. Sentence may be revised medical evaluation.

Cooper, a white, 1st officer, charged with assault, was all but dropped. The charges included robbing agents of their guns and ing and obstructing federal

Errors in U.S. North-South Divider

The Line Mason, Dixon Drew Resurveyed After 200 Years

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ELKTON, Md., Jan. 26 (NYT).—Back in the 1780s, when a pair of British surveyors named Mason and Dixon drew the line that symbolically separates North and South, they set up about waist-high limestone obelisks to mark the boundary.

Since then, some of the markers have disappeared, others have been broken or knocked off, and dozens have been overgrown by weeds and brambles.

Given the increasing homogenization of American modernity, it is a little surprising that a little about the unraveling of this 312-mile line, which stretches almost from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ohio River, is as little more than a boundary between what are, after several wars and upheavals, the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

Nonetheless, a number of historians, tax assessors, highway

patrolmen and landowners are concerned, so much so that they have persuaded the National Geographic Society, a federal agency, to resurvey the line.

Off the Line

The surveyors have made several interesting—if not historic—findings, perhaps the most important being that Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon implanted many of their obelisks as much as four feet off center and somehow worked a slight eastward bulge into the part of the boundary that separates Maryland from Delaware.

Maryland got about 15 feet of Delaware at the point of deepest curvature.

"Mason and Dixon may have had some error in their instruments, or they may have been under special instructions, but it's too late now to do anything about it, whatever the case," said Ralph Poust, one of the government surveyors.

"Besides," he added, "the bulge is too slight to show up on any map. We found it because we've got instruments that can split a hair at 10 miles. Two hundred years ago, Mason and Dixon had to deal in inches and feet—and they did a pretty darn good job."

Quicker Job

The resurvey has been under way, off and on, for almost 15 years, at a cost now approaching \$100,000. Mason and Dixon took five years, 1763 to 1768, and were paid \$16,000.

Mr. Poust, accompanied by engineers-observers from Maryland and Delaware, currently is working south from Elkton toward Columbia, Del., where the Mason-Dixon line technically ends. The part of the Maryland-Delaware border that stretches eastward from Columbia to the Atlantic was fixed before Mason and Dixon went to work.

Records indicate that the British surveyors placed 82 monuments on the Elkton-Columbia stretch, one at the end of each mile. But a preliminary survey has turned up only 67, and four of them range anywhere from four feet to 500 feet off line.

One serves as a doorstep of a home, having been dragged off. Another lies next to a barn, having been removed from a field where it was blunting plow points.

New Markers

After Mr. Poust reaches Columbia, he will submit his report to a joint commission set up by Delaware and Maryland. The commission then will take steps to replace, repair and realign some of the markers.

There are no plans to resurvey the Maryland-Pennsylvania stretch of the Mason-Dixon line, since that section is thought to be in satisfactory condition.

Any monument Mr. Poust finds more than four feet off the theoretical Maryland-Delaware line will be repositioned, on the assumption that it originally was on line and somehow was moved by mistake.

One team was threatened by a Delaware woman after members determined that an obelisk positioned next to her house was slightly off line. When they informed her that a hit of her property actually lay in Maryland, she brandished a shotgun and roared:

"No one is going to move that stone, no matter what your measurements turn up. You're not moving me into Maryland!"

The stone, one of those less than four feet off line, was left where it was.



WARM WEATHER—The winter has been so mild in Warsaw that pussy willows, usually for sale starting about Easter, are available from street vendors now.

Job Lack Affects Ford Amnesty Program

By Jay Mathews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—More than half the draft evaders and deserters who have signed up for President Ford's amnesty program have yet to find alternative-service jobs.

The President's program to free draft evaders and deserters of criminal charges in exchange for alternative-service jobs has come up against the nationwide job shortage. Many employees have now been waiting more than 30 days. After 30 days their time is counted toward their alternative-service obligation, according to Selective Service Director Byron Pepitone.

Amnesty program participants must seek work with nonprofit private or government agencies that perform some public service. Only jobs for which there are no other qualified applicants are open to them.

Officials say that while they have had difficulty finding jobs for participants, they expect eventually to have a job for everyone.

Nationwide, Mr. Pepitone said, about 200 of the 2250 deserters who so far enrolled in the "earned amnesty" program "have demonstrated a highly noncooperative attitude with respect to employment."

Days to Go

With days to go before the Jan. 31 deadline for applying for the amnesty program, 3,579 former deserters have passed through the Defense Department's processing center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and received undesirable discharges. Noting that some 1,500 of these persons have yet to enroll for alternative service, Mr. Pepitone said, "Some of them may never show up."

Once a deserter has completed his alternative service, he may apply for a "clemency" discharge. But the clemency discharge does not necessarily wipe away any of the deserter's benefits usually lost with an undesirable discharge. The clemency discharge may be useful only as an indication to prospective employers that the deserter has made an effort to reform himself, officials said.

The program dropouts are former deserters who have taken advantage of a loophole in the amnesty declaration that allows them to pass to civilian status without alternative service, Selective Service officials said.

By reaffirming his allegiance

U.S. War Evaders, Deserters Choosing to Stay in Canada

By William Borders

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (NYT).—As President Ford's conditional amnesty program nears its scheduled expiration, most of the draft evaders and deserters that it was intended to coax back from Canada are still here, with no plans to return.

"It's a punitive program," said a 25-year-old draft evader named Charles Stimac, expressing the view that has prevailed among the young American exiles here. "It is based on the erroneous assumption that the Vietnam war was fair and legal, and that we did something wrong by opposing it."

Young men like Mr. Stimac, who consider themselves political refugees, plan to continue to work for unconditional amnesty. Many say they think that they will get it some day.

"The very real failure of Ford's program shows that the problem hasn't been solved," said Mr. Stimac, a member of a Toronto exile organization that is planning a " boycott victory celebration," including a banquet of Vietnamese food, next Sunday, the day after the program is scheduled to end.

Unlike fugitives living underground in the United States, the exiles in Canada are participating members of their communities, and many of them have become citizens.

Whether or not they are active in American anti-war circles here—and many are not—they generally are reluctant to pull up stakes for a period of alternative service in the United States.

"Does President Ford really expect me to sell my house, take my son out of school and kiss my job good-bye to go to work in a hospital somewhere in the States?" asked an Army deserter who is now a food company executive in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Like many of the deserters and draft dodgers (terms they use themselves, with no sense of opprobrium), the Vancouverites would welcome unconditional amnesty so that they could visit his parents in the United States without fear of arrest. But in any case he plans to continue to live in Canada.

No one knows how many young American exiles there are in Canada because the Ottawa government views their military status at home as irrelevant and keeps no records that would tell. But well-informed estimates range from 7,000 to 10,000.

204 From Canada

A Defense Department spokesman said that of the more than 3,500 deserters who had been processed under the "earned re-entry" program by last week, 304 had come from Canada.

According to the National Council of Churches of the United States, 8,000 people have telephoned the information offices of the amnesty program that were established in four Canadian cities last September.

"The overwhelming majority of them decided to boycott the program and stay in Canada," according to Donald Marks, who has been managing the phones in Winnipeg.

Police and FBI Join in Manhunt For N.Y. Bombers

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—The police and the FBI mounted a manhunt yesterday for persons suspected of bombing the Angler's and Tarpon Club in an annex of historic Fraunces Tavern.

The bomb, which exploded at lunchtime Friday in the heart of the financial district, killed four persons and injured 56, many seriously. Puerto Rican nationalists are suspected of carrying out the attack, and more such bombings are feared.

The police distributed composite photographs of two men wanted for questioning. More than 100 policemen, FBI agents and experts from other law-enforcement agencies are in the hunt.

Acting Chief of Detectives James Sullivan told newsmen: "We are most heavily involved in the investigation. The entire major case squad, together with the arson squad, have been assigned and we are working on a one-to-one basis with the FBI."

Italy in Fast Start In World Bridge

SOUTHAMPTON, Bermuda, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Italy made a strong start in defense of its World Bridge Team Championship here, and led after two rounds of qualifying play.

After winning their first match Friday night against France, 16-4, the Italians, spearheaded by Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna, crushed Indonesia, 10-0, yesterday.

The U.S. team was also convincing in beating the Brazilian team, 16-4, in the second round, after gaining 12 points with a first-round bye. In another match last night, Indonesia defeated Brazil, 15-6.

After two rounds, Italy had 36 points, the United States 28, France 16, Indonesia 15, and Brazil 9.

Bolivia Ex-Head Exiled

SANTIAGO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo arrived here Friday night after being banished from Bolivia and was immediately granted political asylum.

The 60-year-old ex-president was expelled with 13 other people six days after he was arrested for allegedly plotting against the government of President Hugo Banzer.

Senate Unit Reveals Program

Special Staff of IRS Probed Radicals and War Protesters

By Robert J. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Thousands of U.S. citizens whose names wound up in the files of the Central Intelligence Agency as radicals and anti-war protesters were also investigated by the Internal Revenue Service, a Senate subcommittee has found.

The tax investigations, which were launched by a political intelligence arm of the IRS, were largely unproductive of new revenue. Those probed were among 10,000 Americans whose names were furnished to the CIA by the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

Although the CIA recently acknowledged receiving such a list, it was not previously known that many of the same persons were also subjected to tax probes. This fact, among others, is revealed in IRS documents compiled by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

Special Services Staff

Describing the work of the once-secret IRS "Special Services Staff" more explicitly than ever before, the documents show that the unit received computerized lists of alleged "radicals" from the Justice Department in 1963 and 1971.

In May, 1970, the department furnished substantially the same names to the CIA. After retaining the index for four years, this agency decided it would no longer gather intelligence on the domestic activities of U.S. dissidents, according to CIA director William Colby.

Although the existence of the IRS "Special Services Staff"—known as SSS—was revealed 18 months ago, the newly compiled records show for the first time how a coordinated, government-wide effort was undertaken against anti-war activists and protest groups throughout the Nixon administration.

A Walk-In Vault

According to IRS memoranda, the SSS solely informed the Department and the FBI, but also from Army and Air Force intelligence units and the Secret Service. Some SSS files, locked in a walk-in vault, could be viewed only by officials with "top secret" clearance.

Soon after the unit was organized in mid-1969, the serious focus with which dissident groups were viewed was reflected in a memo from Donald Virdin, an IRS section chief.

"Some of these organizations," he wrote, "may be a threat to the security of the United States... One of our principal functions will be to determine the sources of their funds, the names of the contributors, whether the contributions given to the organizations have been deducted as charitable contributions, what we can find out generally about the funds of these organizations."

"We do not want the news media to be alerted to what we are attempting to do or how we are operating, because the disclosure of such information might embarrass the administration or adversely affect the service operations in these areas..."

Los Angeles Times

House Hearings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The House Special Subcommittee on Intelligence will begin its

probe of the Central Intelligence Agency a week from tomorrow, with Mr. Colby as the lead-off witness.

Panel chairman Lucien Nedel, D-Mich., announced the hearing schedule Friday and said Mr. Colby would be followed at the witness table by four former CIA directors. His subcommittee is part of the House Armed Services Committee.

Meanwhile, the House Democratic Steering Committee declared for study a proposal to create a select committee to investigate the CIA, the FBI and other intelligence-gathering agencies.

At Least 8 Killed As Typhoon Lola Hits Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The typhoon called Lola, the first to hit the Philippines this year, claimed at least eight lives in its sweep across sugar-producing provinces, the Philippine News Agency reported today.

Most of the casualties had been struck by objects whipped up by Lola's winds, which were as strong as 85 miles an hour, as the typhoon moved across the central Philippines yesterday before losing its force.

Air Force C-47 transport planes today flew in relief supplies for about 5,000 persons left homeless in the coastal province of Surigao, about 500 miles south of here.

Surigao, on the island of Mindanao, bore the brunt of the typhoon, which caused tidal waves that washed away scores of houses in coastal villages.

New Quake Fault Believed Found In S. California

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 26 (UPI).—A series of tremors in Southern California's Imperial Valley has been blamed on a new earthquake fault.

Scientists at the seismological laboratory of the California Institute of Technology believe that a new seven-mile-long fault line has formed between Brawley and Westmorland, which are just north of the Mexican border.

The tremors, which began Thursday, have measured as high as 4.7 on the 10-point Richter scale. However, there have been no injuries and only minor damage has been reported.

As a precaution, Brawley officials have placed 100 city employees on standby and have established a communication system for use in the event of a major earthquake.

A Bomb Hoax Delays A Warsaw-N.Y. Flight

SHANNON, Ireland, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—A Polish airliner on a flight from Warsaw to New York made an emergency landing here today after a warning of a bomb on board, airport sources said.

The crew and the 138 passengers disembarked while the plane was searched, for three hours, but no bomb was found, sources said.

Memories of the War of 1879 Still Alive in Chile and Peru

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26.—South America's 19th-century War of the Pacific changed the map of the continent and altered the destinies of its antagonists, Bolivia and Peru on one side and Chile on the other.

For the last 16 months, there has been uneasy talk about the possibility of a second such war between the two main belligerents 96 years ago, Peru and Chile.

Complex historical considerations, involving national pride and territorial integrity, furnish some reasons for the speculation. Geopolitics and the shifting balance of forces on the west coast of South America provide others.

Also, the 100th anniversary of the war is approaching, and such anniversaries are important in Latin America. It will be a moment of celebration for Chile, the winner, and a moment of humiliating recollection for Peru and Bolivia, both of which lost sizable pieces of territory as well as the war.

Principal Port Now

The war began in February, 1879, with a clash of Chilean and Bolivian forces in Antofagasta, then a Bolivian seaport on the Pacific and today the principal port of northern Chile.

A flagrant violation by Bolivia of an 1874 treaty with Chile precipitated the clash. Peru became involved under a secret defense pact made with Bolivia in 1873.

Once started, the war became a contest for possession of the driest region on earth, the Atacama Desert, the site of the world's largest deposits of sodium nitrate, then a worldwide demand as a fertilizer and as the essential ingredient for nitroglycerin needed to make dynamite and smokeless powder.

Chile's army and navy routed the Bolivians from their only maritime province, leaving Bolivia

without access to the sea. By mid-January, 1881, Chile had effectively won the war, destroying the Peruvian Navy, occupying the southern Peruvian provinces of Tarapaca, Arica and Tacna and capturing Peru's capital of Lima after an amphibious landing of troops.

Formal peace did not come until 1883 when Peru ceded Tarapaca to Chile and agreed the Tacna and Arica would remain under Chilean occupation and administration for 10 years—while lasted nearly half a century.

Not until 1929, after U.S. arbitration, was the present Chilean-Peruvian border finally drawn, with Chile retaining Arica and Peru reclaiming Tacna.

For 90 years, Peruvians have worried that Chile aspires to more territorial expansion at their expense.

Peru Gets Tanks

In Chile, on the other hand, suspicions were aroused by the disclosure a year ago that Peru had acquired offensive weapons from the Soviet Union, particularly modern tanks. Concern that Peru would like to regain by force of arms at least part of the territory it lost in the War of the Pacific is widespread in Chile. The balance of forces seems weighted in Peru's favor.

The ideological gap separating the two military regimes contributes to the mutual uneasiness: Peru is leftist and Chile's is rightist.

Talk about the possibility of a new conflict has had repercussions in Bolivia. Recently the Center of National Studies recommended that the nation "invest all the resources it can spare to arm itself and guarantee its neutrality in the face of any possible conflict."

Los Angeles Times

Study Faults Old Thinking On Toothbrush

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Brushing teeth has no effect whatever on the incidence of dental decay in children, according to a government report on a study of 13,000 children.

The report, entitled "Children's Dental Health in England and Wales," compares groups of 5-year-olds. Of those who brushed their teeth three times a day, 72 per cent had some tooth decay. Just over a third of these had five or more teeth decayed.

But the figures were about the same for those who brushed less than once a day: 71 per cent had some tooth decay and just over a third of these had five or more teeth decayed.

The investigators concluded that there was no systematic variation in disease with variation in the frequency of brushing the teeth.

2 'Ordained' Women Get School Posts

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—Two women who broke Episcopal rules in defiance of church rules were appointed to the faculty of one of the denomination's prestigious seminaries. They had left priestly rights.

The Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Mass., said in a statement Friday that the appointments involve regular faculty positions "with all the privileges" other ordained members of the ministry faculty.

A spokesman said the women said serve on a rotating basis as other professors, in celebrating holy communion.

In the Episcopal Church, only ordained priests can celebrate holy communion. The church's House of Bishops has termed invalid the ordination last July of 11 women, including the two named to the faculty.

The two women are the Rev. Susan Eliot of Philadelphia, who will serve as an assistant professor of pastoral theology, and a Rev. Carter Heyward of New York, who will be an assistant director of theology.

Leading Center

The seminary, widely regarded the leading academic center of the church, said the appointments were approved by an 8-to-5 vote of the Board of Trustees.

The faculty previously was on record in support of the "principle" having an ordained Anglican woman on the faculty. The church's statement said, "The church part of the worldwide Anglican communion."

The seminary acted as a growing list of policy-making standing committees of Episcopal dioceses recommending that women accepted as priests.

Among them are dioceses in Washington, Boston and Rochester, and Syracuse in New York. However, none of the bishops in one area have given their approval.

Half-Time Basis

At the seminary, the two women will fill the faculty posts only on half-time basis for the present, cause of other commitments limiting through the spring semester.

The Rev. Heyward is completing doctorate and the Rev. Eliot a social-work commitments.

The 24-member faculty of the ministry, until the new appointments, included only one woman, Roman Catholic nun who teaches pastoral theology.

German Flu Eases

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The East German Health Ministry said last week that the country's three-week-old wave of influenza appeared to be ebbing.



Willie Holder and Catherine Kerkow.

2 Americans Seized in Paris For a '72 Hijacking in U.S.

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Police said today that they had arrested two Americans—one who says he is a member of the militant Black Panther party—suspected of hijacking a Western Airlines jet to Algeria in 1972.

The police said that Catherine Kerkow, 23, of North Bend, Ore., and Willie Holder, 28, of Oakland, Calif., were arrested Friday on the basis of two-year-old indictments in Brooklyn and San Francisco federal courts.

They could not be arrested in Algeria because they had been granted political asylum there.

According to FBI accounts of the incident, on June 2, 1972, Mr. Holder and Miss Kerkow hijacked the plane en route from Phoenix, Ariz., to Seattle with 96 persons aboard.

The hijacking, a "fake bomb," held 48 of the passengers hostage and demanded \$500,000 ransom and the release of black militant Angela Davis, who was being held on a charge of being an accomplice to a murder. Miss Davis later was acquitted.

Sniper Wounds 5 At Chicago Arena

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP).—Five persons were wounded last night, one critically, by a gunman who fired from a balcony area at a professional wrestling match in Chicago's International Amphitheater.

The police said about 10,000 persons were watching the match when the gunman apparently became exasperated with a referee's decision and started firing in the direction of the ring.

Authorities said that all of the wounded, including an 11-year-old boy, were believed to have been at ringside. The police said they were preparing a composite description of the suspected gunman. No one was in custody.

10 Equal-Rights Foes Executed in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Jan. 26 (AP).—Ten men sentenced to death recently after opposing a government decision to grant women equal rights with men were publicly executed by a firing squad last week.

The men were sentenced by the National Security Court, which found them guilty of expelling religion to cause national dissension and of subverting state authority. They were accused of speaking against the equal-rights decree in mosques in this predominantly Moslem East African republic.

Where next?

GVA
Intercontinental Genève
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PAR
Inter-Continental Paris
260.37.80

VIE
Inter-Continental Vienna
56-36-11

LON
The Portman Inter-Continental
486-5844 London

IST
Inter-Continental Istanbul
Open 1975

CGN
Inter-Continental Cologne
(0221) 2651

HAN
Inter-Continental Hannover
(0511) 16911

BEY
Phoenicia Inter-Continental
369100

THR
Inter-Continental Tehran
635021/9 & 636021/9

DUS
Inter-Continental Düsseldorf
0211/43 48 48

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Where else?

The Limits of Independence

A little more than three years after winning its independence (with a large amount of help from India), Bangladesh has become an authoritarian state, with President (formerly Prime Minister) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman taking full executive powers for a period of at least five years. Sheikh Mujib, the leader of the Independence Movement, who barely escaped execution, calls this the "second revolution"—the first enabled Bangladesh to break away from Pakistan. This second is, in the sheikh's words, to "bring us economic prosperity."

Since economic ills are endemic in a densely populated country, with few exportable products, insufficient food and a rotation of flood and drought, the "second revolution" has set a high goal. Can Sheikh Mujib achieve it? His strength with the people is very great, but it is founded on his courage and charisma rather than on administrative accomplishment. His prescription for winning the "second revolution" consists largely of combating "anti-national elements," such as smugglers, black marketeers, hoarders and political adventurers, acting with the aid of foreign powers and alien newsmen. Bangladesh does have difficulties in all these areas, but whether fighting them will be sufficient to solve the major issue of too many people and too little food is certainly questionable. And if and until the struggling nation can become self-sufficient, Sheikh Mujib's people will be as dependent on foreign assistance for survival

as the Independence Movement was dependent on India.

Bangladesh is thus a classic case of the interdependence of sovereign nations today, as well as of the rhetoric that is used to attempt to obscure that fact. The situation is not confined to the poorer states of Asia and Africa, as Japan, Britain and Italy can attest with emotion, or as the United States and the Soviet Union would more reluctantly concede. The need of the industrialized nations for raw materials and fuel from outside their borders, the need of the less-developed countries for technology and its products, the growing realization that all natural resources are in shorter supply than was once believed while population continues to multiply—all of these attest to the limits of independence in today's world.

Nor does the answer lie in vehement nationalism—although this is a spreading tendency. It is always easier to personify villains and wave the flag than to admit the facts of geography and the economic irrationality of many national boundaries. A relatively wealthy and well-fed nation like Canada can indulge in nationalism with less risk than Bangladesh, but not necessarily greater logic; a superpower like the United States or the Soviet Union can view its power within the hinkers of a national tradition, while espousing global philosophies. But the poor and weak, the rich and powerful, all inhabit a single world which can be ravaged by economic epidemics that have as little respect for lines drawn on a map as a cholera germ, as little concern for ideology as influenza.

Aid to Saigon

From the very beginning of American involvement in Vietnam, the fundamental error has been the emphasis placed on a military solution to what was essentially, for most of that period, a political problem. The Ford administration appears to be drifting into a repetition of that mistake.

The President's announcement that he will request a \$300-million supplemental appropriation to enable South Vietnam to continue fighting the war would have been far more convincing to the new Congress if it had been joined with a comprehensive political plan to end the war.

Most Americans thought that the war had been ended by the Paris accords two years ago. Those accords got American troops out of the war; but the fighting never really stopped in South Vietnam between Saigon's troops and the North Vietnamese divisions that were left behind, ostensibly to protect the Viet Cong until a political settlement could be reached.

It is futile at this point to seek to assign responsibility for this political failure or for the thousands of cease-fire violations that have occurred on both sides in the two years since the Viet Cong as well as North and South Vietnam agreed to stop shooting and start talking. There is enough blame for all parties. But the current violations by North Vietnamese forces in the South are the most serious, on a military scale, that have yet taken place. American officials in Saigon have reported that shortages of ammunition and fuel—and consequent orders to conserve supplies—have contributed to the recent string of South Vietnamese military defeats, while important Soviet and Chinese equipment, including 400 new armored vehicles, has done its part for North Vietnam.

Congress appropriated only half the \$1.4 billion in military aid requested for the current fiscal year by the administration, although it initially authorized expenditure of \$1 billion. President Ford's current request for a supplemental appropriation would bring the total up to the \$1-billion

level. It is the fear that the new Congress might refuse to provide these sums that undoubtedly has led Defense Secretary Schlesinger to deny United States "abandonment" of South Vietnam.

But abandonment is not what is at stake right now. The South Vietnamese have been equipped with American guns, planes and other arms and the U.S. Congress is unlikely to cut off their ammunition and fuel supplies in the midst of a major Communist offensive. The issue is the level of aid and its purpose whether another open-ended commitment is going to be made to President Thieu and, if not, whether the level of aid can be utilized as a lever to move both Saigon and Hanoi toward a political settlement.

The United States can do far more than it has been doing about the internal political situation in South Vietnam. It should be urging President Thieu to broaden his government and to seek political strength in national unity rather than repression of dissent. At the same time, vigorous diplomatic efforts are needed to restore the cease-fire and get Saigon and Hanoi talking again.

The Ford administration has rightly appealed to the United Nations and the eight guarantor countries of the 1973 Vietnam accords to press Hanoi to halt its current offensive and to resume negotiations for a political solution. The time for unilateral American intervention in Vietnam is long past—if it ever existed at all. Multilateral responsibility for the settlement was assumed by the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain and other countries which endorsed the Paris accords. They must be pressed to fulfill their responsibilities by meeting in Paris and summoning the parties to the conflict to account for mutual failure to carry out those accords.

To a comprehensive political program of this kind and under such circumstances, the Congress undoubtedly would respond; the primary emphasis the administration is now placing on military aid is likely to lead to a rebuff.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Palestinian Problem

In spite of all the discussions on points of detail and the prospects of progress on one or another front, the future of the Palestinians remains the crux of the Middle East problem. Yet it is an aspect hardly even touched upon in all the talks and negotiations hitherto. Agreements about troop withdrawals in Sinai or elsewhere are by no means improbable and will at any rate help create a calmer atmosphere and a chance to build up a minimum of Arab-Israeli trust. But every step in that direction will bring closer the point of decision at which the gulf between the Arab demand for withdrawal from all the occupied territories and Israel's insistence on security will have to be bridged. It is a gulf that all Kissinger's

diplomatic activity has so far failed to narrow in the slightest.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Ford, Congress and Vietnam

With regard to the latest events, including the fall of Phuoc Binh, President Ford, who is onable and unwilling to criticize the profound causes of this crisis, has demanded the allocation of credits destined to aid Saigon, and above all to save Phnom Penh. But for the moment Congress appears reluctant to follow Mr. Ford. A refusal on its part would curtail a military solution and could well hand back the responsibility to the clauses of the agreement. This would also depend on Hanoi.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

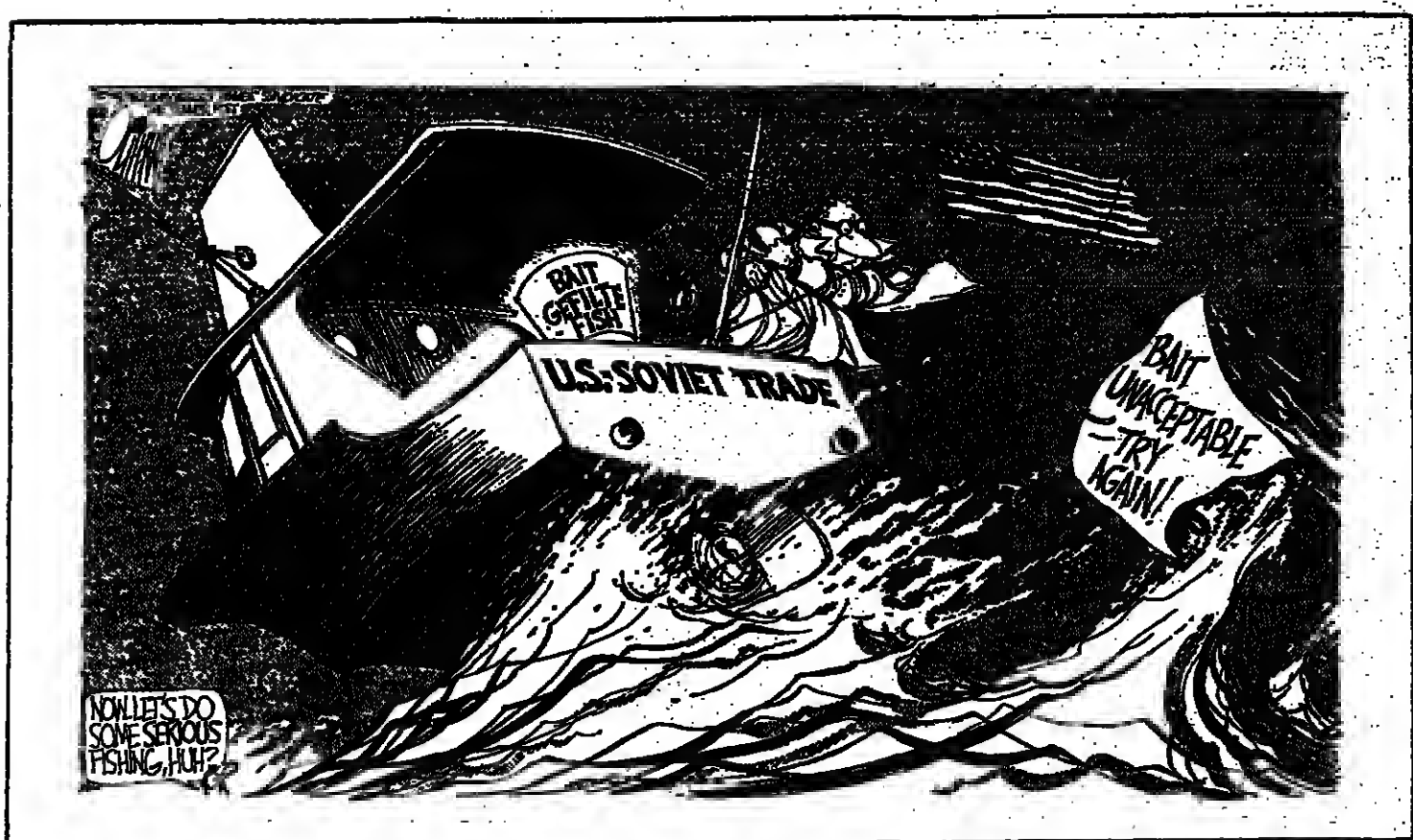
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 26, 1900
PARIS—The trial of the Assommoir Fathers came to an end at the Palais de Justice yesterday, the Court condemning each of the defendants to pay a 16-franc fine, and pronouncing the dissolution of the congregation. In his address, the Procurator of the Republic declared that the fathers had attempted to set up a state within a state, which was the reason for the prosecution.

Fifty Years Ago

January 26, 1925
WASHINGTON—This year, Congress puts into effect its formal and formidable dictum that no man can legitimately "earn" more than \$10,000 a year. The congressmen and senators are paid \$7,500 a year, and it is but natural they should figure that no man can be more intelligent, more important and more useful than the national legislators elected by the vote of a sovereign people.



View From China: 'Disorder Under Heaven'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Officials here are watching with the utmost attention, and with some relief, the latest political developments in China—particularly the re-emergence of Premier Chou En-lai at the fourth National People's Congress in Peking.

For some months, Premier Chou had withdrawn from public view. It was said that he was ill, but there was something odd, apparently something political, about his changed position. For example, when his new deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, came to the United Nations to see Secretary of State Kissinger last April, he would not respond to Kissinger's inquiries about Chou.

Kissinger asked on that occasion about a poem Premier Chou had written on the occasion of the Secretary of State's 50th birthday, but even this slight personal request for the text was ignored.

Also, when Kissinger went to Peking after the Vladivostok meeting with Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, he and his wife Nancy were received by Chou in what was said to be a hospital but did not look like one. Unlike the past conversations between Kissinger and Chou which had been open, philosophic and prolonged, this one was guarded and brief. After a half hour, Chou suddenly indicated it was time to go.

Bike Rides

There is, of course, very little reliable information out of Peking. The new U.S. ambassador, George Bush, bikes around the capital but sees even less of top Chinese officials than his predecessor, David Bruce. Accordingly, the diplomatic corps in that city is largely isolated, ill-informed, and left to the mercy of rumor and speculation.

Thus, it was widely reported that, with Mao Tse-tung out of Peking for months, a power struggle was under way, and that Chou En-lai was not only under some restraint, but might even be under house arrest. Just when these rumors were being given some credence, Chou reappeared as the leading figure at the party congress.

Also, most of the men chosen for the major posts were moderates who had been close to Chou En-lai: Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier; Chang Chun-chiao from Shanghai, who was made responsible for the new state constitution; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier primarily for economic affairs; and Chiao Kuan-hua, who was confirmed as foreign minister.

Chou's address to the congress was a strange mixture of condemnation of the Soviet Union and the United States but also of conciliation. "The present international situation," he said, "is still characterized by great disorder under heaven. A disorder which is growing greater and greater."

"The capitalist world is facing

the most serious economic crisis since the war, and all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. . . . The two superpowers are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters in the world today, and they are the source of a new world war. Their fierce contention is bound to lead to world war some day."

Still, though this hostile approach to Washington and Moscow was actually written into the preamble to the new Chinese constitution (it exhorted the Chinese people to "oppose the imperialist [United States] and social imperialist [U.S.S.R.] policies of aggression and war, and oppose the hegemonism of the superpowers"), Chou held out the possibility of accommodation with both.

"There exist fundamental differences between China and the United States," he said. Owing to the inevitable transfer of power from the old Long-March generation of leaders to the new, and contacts between the two peoples have developed. The relations between the two countries

will continue to improve so long as the principles of the Sino-American Shanghai Communiqué are carried out in earnest."

Likewise, Chou, while blaming the Soviet Union for the deterioration of relations between Peking and Moscow, nevertheless called for Sino-Soviet negotiations.

"We wish to advise the Soviet leadership," he said, "to sit down and negotiate honestly, to do something to solve a bit of the problem, and stop playing such deceitful tricks."

Caution

So the old diplomatic puzzle remains, and even the Chinese experts here agree that their efforts to analyze it are no more reliable than reading tea leaves. The main thing is that Chou En-lai is back, trail as always, but apparently still strong enough physically and politically to help guide the inevitable transfer of power from the old Long-March generation of leaders to the new.

Also, while the Chinese rhetoric is radical and sometimes even provocative, they act cautiously, and since the congress meeting

have indicated privately that they wish relations with the United States to progress along the lines negotiated by Kissinger and Chou, only a little faster.

There are still the same promises to liberate Taiwan, a little more evident now than last year, more glowing over the economic "contradictions" of the capitalist countries, and more propaganda about China's determination to support the world's poorest countries.

Simultaneously, however, Chou took a much more positive and even cooperative attitude toward Japan, backed the unification of Europe, and privately showed increasing interest in trade with the capitalist nations. This last may be increasingly important, for the information here is that China's oil production is increasing substantially, and may reach as much as 200 million tons a year by 1980.

Washington is paying more attention to what China does than what it says, and the good news is that it is acting moderately and putting moderate men in charge, at least for the time being.

Put the Fire Out Now, Henry

By C. L. Sulzberger

Lyndon Johnson used his "hot line" to calm the Kremlin in 1967—is not only that a more immediately dangerous conflict seems to be building up between Israel and its neighbors; but also that the external powers may be unable to restrict their actions against each other.

In recent weeks almost everyone concerned except Egypt has been saying that sooner or later another war is inevitable. And Cairo's voice varies subtly. Nor has basic pessimism been assuaged by the atrocious activities of Arab terrorists, or by Israel's hammering at South Lebanon where so many Arab guerrillas are settled.

An immutable sense of tragedy is seizing many people and one can only pray that Kissinger's trip, perhaps aided by some kind of Soviet tranquilizer (although this still seems improbable) can cool things. No Arab state will accept an indefinite status quo and the use of territories taken by Israel since 1967.

Moreover, certain Israeli leaders think now is the time to reaffirm their diplomatic stand by a military victory. Such hawkish recognize that Israel's advantages are ultimately doomed by a combination of Soviet arms, Arab diplomacy, and the power of petroleum.

Some observers speculate that Israel is planning to invade western Syria from Lebanon, entering the latter in hot pursuit of Arab guerrillas. Claude Bourdet,

a well-known French Socialist and founder of two journals, points out (in a letter to me):

"In this perspective, the warning issued on January sixth by Shimon Peres (Israeli Defense Minister) 'before the Knesset for the Beirut government not to call for or accept any Syrian military aid, seems ominous. Everybody knows the extreme distaste of any Lebanese government for any Syrian help and there would be no need to warn Beirut . . . if something were not cooking.'"

Any renewal of major Arab-Israeli fighting would certainly see an exchange of long-range missiles aimed at the cities of both sides. This new aspect increases the always implied threat that Israel, if it fell on the brink of disaster or too cruelly hurt, might riposte with nuclear warheads.

Faisal's Warning

Against this dismal background of today's Trojans and Achaeans, what are these superpower mentors planning? At last October's Arab summit in Rabat, Washington's friend, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, reportedly warned "I am absolutely sure that the Americans mean business" (discussing rumors of a planned U.S. military operation to seize oil fields in case of emergency).

Some Arabs now speculate the United States hopes to cook up a parallel operation with Israel similar to the ill-fated Franco-British Suez expedition of 1956. This is almost certainly utter nonsense, the only free commodity in Levantine bazaars. But talk of American intervention plus the recent smudge on détente plus a seeming political uneasiness in Russia all combine in contributing to a nasty atmosphere.

If any trouble explodes this year, there is scant doubt that the Kremlin (with or without Brezhnev) is prepared to play a very cold game of poker indeed. Can Secretary Kissinger quench the embers before they spring again into flame?

this, and then spend again as much in deficit financing.

Now the question is, where is the government to get the funds to cover the deficit? If it intends to borrow that sum, the funds available for purchasing goods would be reduced in the same measure as they are increased by reducing income taxes. The other alternative would be for the government to print the notes it needs. In any event, the whole procedure of spending what it does not have will lead to devaluation of the dollar and eventually to wiping it out along with that \$600-billion debt.

Is that the game plan?
HARRISON LEWIS,
Madison, Md.

Almost Never

"I never move the camera," Richard Lester tells Mary Blume (NYT, Jan. 11-12). Maybe not, but for one scene in "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" he took it in the middle of a Roman orgy and spun it like a top.
AL HIX,
London.

The Weather And World Food Supply

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Cassandras look to your laurels. So climatologists believe that average temperature in the northern hemisphere, at least, declines two or three degrees the end of the century.

If that climate change occurs there will be megadusts and a global upheaval, because:

Grain production in high latitudes (Canada, northern United States and the Soviet Union) will decrease. Monsoons will be disrupted and droughts will increase in nations (especially southern Asia) where monsoons are vital to agriculture.

Only the United States and gentians, of the major grain-grazing nations, will not be adversely affected. "What is happening now to the poor in India and drought-stricken Africa is probably a pale sample of what food deficit areas might then experience."

CIA Report

That hypothesis is set forth in a Central Intelligence Agency report with a dust-dry title: "Potential Implications of Trends in World Population, Food Production, and Climate." The report comes from the CIA Office of Political Research and carries this prudent caveat: "The report represents the judgment of the Agency, which is aware that the conclusions discussed lend themselves to other interpretations."

Even if "normal" weather continues, the future of less developed countries is not promising. Because of the age structure of their populations (the large age of child-bearing age) and declining death rates (especially in mortality), less developed countries (and China), which account for 55 per cent of the world population, will account for 80 per cent by the turn of the century.

Between 1954 and 1973 output in these countries rose 10 per cent, or more than 25 per cent a year. But because of population growth, per capita consumption grew little. And to the world depends heavily North American grain production. The United States produces 15 per cent of the world's grain exports. Canada between 15 and 20 per cent.

Nothing that "it is far more difficult to forecast the growth of food production than the demand for it," the CIA report says. "Optimists stress theoretical capacity of world culture, to increase output two to three per cent a year at least sometime in the century." But even the optimists do not expect real improvement in nutrition for the poorest of the poor countries, and the pessimists assume (among things) that "normal weather will prevail."

Some climatologists believe weather in recent decades has been abnormally benign, or changing for the worse.

We may be in the early stages of a cyclical change that will at least 70 years, during which U.S. grain production will be halved. But China, India, Soviet Union and most less developed countries will suffer growing conditions. Their populations will be made worse by the damage irrigation systems, hybrids of the "green revolution" were developed for use in the normally warm and moist conditions of recent decades.

Unprecedented Power

If the cooling trend continues the United States will be a more important, and even a more powerful, food supplier, CIA report suggests. "If we give the U.S. a measure of power it never had before—possibly economic and political dominance greater than that of the immediate post-World War II era."

But the report sensibly states the unpleasant implications: the power the United States would have "virtual life and the power over the fate of millions of the needy" and "it will be difficult to choose among 11 (less-developed countries) as recipients. Whatever the choice the U.S. will become a whip boy."

Moreover, given the spread of nuclear technology, some nations will be able to produce formidable, feggers with bombs can contaminate and blackmail to extort grain.

You may think: may all Cassandras be weathermen—it cannot reliably predict on the day whether it will rain on Saturday parade. Unfortunately many climatologists argue, without reason, that the decade general climate forecast is easier than a three-day weather forecast.

After 13 Years of Indian Rule

Easygoing Goans Learning To Change Their Life Style

By Bernard Weinraub

PANAJI, Goa, (NYT).—This sliver of land on the Arabian Sea is awakening from its long slumber. After 13 years of Indian rule, the people of Goa are gradually, and quite reluctantly, shedding their comfortable Portuguese style.

The odd marriage of Portuguese tradition with Indian ways seems prickly and a bit humorous, but most Goans accept it. "Goans like to take it easy, but who can do that now, who can afford stasies?" grumbled Chico Fernandes, a travel agent here.

Lucio Miranda, an architect, sitting in a small *terrace* crowded with Goans and American hippies, said with a smile: "It used to be a free port, a small place, a sleepy village where people enjoyed themselves. Now it's become a little more cynical and less relaxed. But Goans are accepting. We're an accepting people."

This season, with warm, tropical breezes sweeping along the lovely, palm-fringed beaches, the acceptance of the Goans was tested anew: There was an influx of thousands of Roman Catholics as well as hippies and young travelers who streamed into the modest enclave for totally disparate reasons.

Patron Saint

The Catholic pilgrims came here for the 13th exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, a missionary who died in 1552 and is the patron saint of Goa. Catholics view it as miraculous that the body of St. Francis has not fully deteriorated, and it was on view, in a sealed glass case, in the cathedral in Old Goa. Authorities expected more than a million visitors for the six-week exposition, but said that the flow of tourists was disappointing. The increasing costs of train travel and the general economic blight in the nation seem to have been the main reasons.

The European and American hippies have filtered down from Afghanistan and Nepal to spend the winter along Anjuna and Calangute beaches, renting grass shacks for \$20 or \$30 a month, setting up communal households, swimming in the cool, glistening Arabian Sea. Although signs on the beaches proclaim "No Nude Swimming," the edict evokes yawns.

Goa's brief historic moment took place in December, 1961, when 40,000 Indian troops crossed its borders, 180 miles south of Bombay, and overran 4,000 Portuguese soldiers and an old battleship defending one of Lisbon's last bastions of imperial glory. The Portuguese had dominated the 1,393-square-mile territory of glistening seacoast and dark jungles for 451 years.

Goa once served as a major "European" settlement, a stronghold of Catholicism in Asia and a turbulent port where traders exchanged Indian gems, Chinese porcelain and silk and Portuguese wine. Its grandeur was summed up in the refrain: "Whoever has seen Goa, need not visit Lisbon."

Feared Controversy

By the 1950s, Goa meant little to Portugal and less to India, economically and militarily. To India, however, Goa in Portuguese

hands was an affront to national pride. The Portuguese saw Goa as an integral part of their nation's territory and they feared that controversy over the colony would spur unrest in their African colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Since its "liberation," Goa has not quite entered the mainstream of Indian life. In 1967, Goa decisively rejected merger with the neighboring state of Maharashtra and opted to remain a "union territory," thus continuing as a relatively independent enclave, receiving grants from the central government.

Also, the Congress party, which dominates Indian political life, is virtually dormant here; the territory has two parties, the United Goans, which is predominantly Catholic, and the ruling Maharashtra Gomantak Dal, the Hindu party. Of Goa's 800,000 people, 40 per cent are Catholic.

Moreover, many of its inhabitants concede that they feel neither Portuguese nor Indian. They yearn for the former free port, when whiskey and cosmetics and wine were available, and some of them complain bitterly of shoddy Indian goods, the mass of red tape and controls and foreign-exchange shortages.

Two Sets of Books

"We were not brought up to keep two sets of accounting books and cheating is not in our blood," a senior official said. "I am telling you—and please don't quote my name—before India took over Goa the people here were unaware of what was going on in India. They thought it was a developed country."

"Actually, we have no power," he said. "In the Portuguese time, we made a complaint to the governor-general and it was answered in a week, 10 days. Now, it is impossible—it is a

democracy with so many bosses—and it takes months to get anything done."

Clearly, the people of Goa tend to romanticize the past, forgetting that the enclave was a police state where hundreds were kept in jail. And yet they obviously yearn for a style of life that seems doomed. "The Portuguese created a way of life—white wine with fish, red wine after that, a little olive oil with salad," said Carmo Azevedo, the editor of the only surviving Portuguese daily, *O Herald*, and a popular figure who was in exile during Portuguese rule.

"That's changing," he said. "The ways of living are changing. We were easygoing, carefree, happy. Now, younger people are much more active and hard-working. People are required to change."

Education Booming

The 38-year-old chief minister, Mrs. Shashikala Kakodkar, whose father, D. B. Bandekar, was Goa's first chief minister, said that she envisaged such industries as fisheries, tourism and handicrafts to spur the economy, which is heavily dependent upon foreign exchange. Education is booming. Medical care is among the best in India.

"We used to have a money-order economy," she said in an interview. "People left and sent money orders home. Now, people are coming back because they love Goa very much."

"Now the common man feels he's somebody," she said. "Once we had no ambition. In the villages men were never allowed to sit in front of landlords. They were never allowed to wear good clothes in front of landlords. They were born to be ruled, politically, by the Portuguese, socially by certain classes. Now, the men and women in villages are proud, they're proud to be Goans."



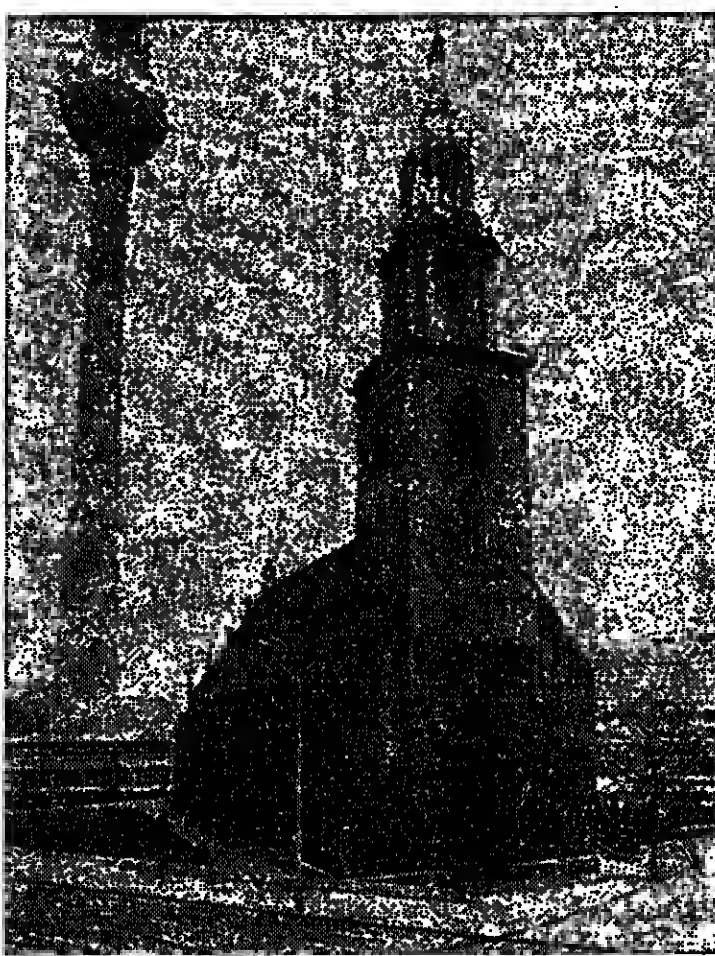
UN Now Ranks London on Level With New York in Visiting Costs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Mecca is the world's most expensive city for visitors and London is now as expensive as New York, according to the UN.

Beginning this month, the daily living allowance for UN officials on short-term missions to Mecca is \$58 and for both London and New York it is \$37.

Since November, London's allowance has risen by \$6 and New York's by \$4.

Daily allowances for other cities are: Tokyo, \$51; Paris, \$49; Brussels, \$47; Bonn, \$45; Geneva and Oslo, \$43; Stockholm, \$41; Monaco, East Berlin and Dublin, \$37; Rabat, \$26; Tunis and Mexico City, \$25; Lisbon, \$24; Damascus, \$19, and Cairo, \$18.



STANDING IN EAST BERLIN—The Marienkirche, the oldest church in divided Berlin, dates back to 1260.

The Battle to Worship God in East Germany

By Hubert J. Erb

BERLIN (AP).—In a quiet corner of East Germany, a church's bells call daily to the faithful, piercing the silence of a place where organized religion must struggle to survive.

Neither church bells nor religious services are forbidden in the Communist-controlled "other Germany," but ostentatious display of beliefs contrary to the state's Marxist-Leninism is frowned on.

There is no religious persecution as such, but in a recent letter the Catholic bishops of East Germany indicated their communications problem by saying: "In respect to the fact that the state exercises a monopoly of viewpoint in the system of schools and education, the bishops turn to the parents and educators, but especially to young Christians, to give them an encouraging word."

Article 39 of the East German Constitution declares: "Every citizen of the German Democratic Republic has the right to express his religious beliefs and to practice religious ceremonies."

"Churches and other religious communities regulate their affairs and practice their activities in agreement with the constitution and laws of the German Democratic Republic. Specifics may be regulated through negotiations."

Article 20 states: "Freedom of conscience and belief are guaranteed."

Truer Picture

A more practical hint at state practice, however, was given last October on the 25th anniversary of East Germany's founding. An official 370-page booklet, "The German Democratic Republic Presents Itself," did not contain a single direct reference to religion or churches.

Prior to the Communist takeover of what became East Germany after World War II, about 10 per cent of the population of 17 million was Roman Catholic, with most of the rest at least nominally Protestant.

Although the Catholic archdiocese here covers both East and West Berlin, the secular authorities in East Berlin have succeeded in splitting the Protestant church, mainly Lutheran, from its equivalent in West Germany. The Protestants were weakened by the cutting of ties to West Germany. Another weakness in their church is the multiplicity of bishops and hence church voices, which has been traditional in this part of Germany where Martin Luther first proclaimed the Protestant Reformation more than 450 years ago.

Both Catholics and Protestants, however, benefit materially from support by church groups outside East Germany, especially in the rebuilding of churches badly damaged by the war. The Communist government watches church developments carefully and concentrates on the young, an approach reflected in the Catholic bishops' letter emphasizing encouragement of the young. An older churchgoer is of little interest to the state.

No effort is spared to get the young to see the wisdom of the state's ways, of following the party line. It is a path that can be laced with great advantage from schooling to good jobs to a place on widely traveled athletic teams.

Active indoctrination begins before kindergarten. Parents are visited by party representatives or teachers all along the way, if a child shows a reluctance to accept the state's policies.

A first critical point is reached at age 14—the Christians' traditional age level for confirmation, a reassertion of one's faith

—in what the state calls the Jugendweihe, a ceremonial "swearing in of the youth." It involves an expression of allegiance to Marxism and its disciples.

The children are lured to participate by a festive atmosphere. It is a time for gifts, new clothes, partying. Pressure is intensified because a child's friends go. Parents are humiliated to find that their children do not join in, they may face difficulty in going on in school or be barred from learning a gainful trade.

This system apparently follows a pattern pioneered and still used in the Soviet Union in a continuing struggle with the Russian Orthodox Church.

In East Germany, it is an act of public courage to take part in a mass, to be an altar boy, for a mother to take her three sons to mass and holy communion.

For all that back in school or back on the job, they will face at least questioning if not overt pressure as to why they insist on publicly deviating from the state-accepted norm of adherence to Marxism-Leninism.

In his sermon, a priest spoke with great feeling in his crowded church, to a congregation in which half of the people were young: "Ours is a terribly bitter and heavy burden. Today, more than ever, we are being asked about our point of view. We are told we must state clearly where we stand, whose side we are on."

Former Kings and Pretenders Manage to Make Ends Meet

By Robert Musel

LONDON (UPI).—The hand-drawn map of Europe with several million dollars in compensation for the take-over of his personal property. In the meantime, he is said to be financed by powerful friends, including the Shah of Iran.

Besides Michael, another hard-working royal figure is Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, son of ex-King Umberto. He married a Swiss beauty and became a successful helicopter salesman. He and Umberto are now rich because the Italian government released the blocked fortune of the Italian royal family several years ago. But he continues to work.

Among other former kings and pretenders: • Archduke Otto von Hapsburg, pretender to the throne of the defunct Austro-Hungarian Empire, is a landowner in Spain and political writer. He refuses to return to his native Austria because he would have to take an oath of allegiance to the republican government and that might compromise the rights of his descendants.

• Ex-King Simeon of Bulgaria, whose father died mysteriously after a visit to Adolf Hitler in 1943, lives in an exclusive district of Madrid with his wife, the daughter of a wealthy banker. One of his neighbors is Grand Duke Vladimir, pretender to the throne of Russia, who married a wealthy widow.

• Former King Leopold of Belgium is a botanist and studies birds and butterflies at his French laboratory.

• Prince Louis-Ferdinand, head of the house of Hohenzollern, which lost its German throne in World War I, is a big landowner near Bremen and composes chamber music, as did his favorite ancestor, Frederick the Great.

• Prince Paul, who heads the deposed Yugoslav royal family, deals in antiques and art in Paris.

Dilemma in Washington

Congress' Effort to Get Truth About CIA Will Not Be Easy

By William Greider and Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP).—A seven-story marble fortress, shrouded by the suburban forest of Langley, Va., is the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Inside the gray and vacant lobby, the CIA added a poignant touch several months ago—31 stars engraved on the marble wall for agency officers killed in action over the past generation. Their stories are still secret, as well as where they died and how. Even their names are not officially acknowledged.

On the lobby wall, opposite the 31 stars, the agency has posted its creed of intelligence, taken from a motto, St. John's: "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Can the CIA be truthful about itself and still survive as a secret intelligence agency? That is the CIA's dilemma as Congress and the American public clamor for a fuller accounting of what this agency has done in the world and within the borders of the United States.

For 27 years, the CIA has prospered in secrecy, protected by official evasions. Now it must come in from the cold, at least enough to quiet the criticism. The "truth" as it unfolds in congressional inquiries and other investigations, might demythologize the place for its own good.

'Magic Wand'

Some men who served within, who are still loyal to the agency, believe this process may be good therapy for the CIA and for the United States. For instance, listen to the "magic wand" theory held by a man who served in key CIA posts in Europe and Asia:

"The problem faced by the agency ever since it was formed is the idea that covert activity strikes many Americans in high places as the answer to everything—like a magic wand—as the solution to problems which aren't solved by the methods we are used to using."

"Thus, if you have a country that doesn't like our economic system, that doesn't want our aid, that doesn't talk to our leaders, that thinks it can get more from the Soviet Union, then you turn to the CIA. Ah, the magic wand. I think that attitude has accounted for much of what has happened. The problem is the magic wand doesn't always work."

Others from the intelligence community are fearful that this period of probing may compromise the future effectiveness of the CIA, an arm of government which they consider vital, especially to an open democracy in a world of adversaries.

The idea that something "magic" lurked behind the marble fortress has sustained Washington cocktail gossip for a generation, fed by incredible stories of danger and wit and often of success.

There was the caper in Monte Carlo, when the CIA rigged up a

urinal in the casino to collect a sample from King Farouk because somebody in Washington was interested in his health.

And then there was the Buddhist demonstration in Saigon when the political action branch sent South Vietnamese into the crowd with egg-size bombs of itching powder.

On the time in Moscow when a CIA operation named "gammaguppy" intercepted the radio-telephone chatter from the limousines of top Soviet officials, picking up masculine gossip about a masseuse named Olga, plus valuable insights into the Russian leaders' temperament.

Meo Tribesmen

Some of the stories ended unhappily. During the Korean War, the agency trained Taiwanese and parachuted them into China, where they broadcast information on troop movements. A lot of them disappeared. Some made their way to the Manchurian foothills, where they were scooped up in baskets by a low-flying C-47 with a hook. On one such flight in 1952, the Chinese were waiting. They shot down the plane, executed the spy, and two Americans then spent nearly two decades in a Chinese prison.

Back in 1963, when the CIA was helping to change governments in South Vietnam, the agency's old clients murdered the agency's old client, Ngo Dinh Diem.

In Laos the CIA ran a secret war for 10 years, fought by its own "armée clandestine," with as many as 35,000 recruits from the native poppae. The agency congratulates itself for the cost-effectiveness of this operation and the small number of U.S. casualties—although the secret war virtually decimated a generation of Meo tribesmen.

To grasp the full range of CIA activity, however, consider this sample of countries where—according to ex-agents and scholars—the agency played an effective role in changes of government: Iran, Guatemala, Somalia, Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, South Vietnam, Laos, the Congo, Indonesia.

Does the CIA kidnap people? Does it torture? Does it assassinate? No, no, no, the old hands insist. "Our world is full of assassins," a retired officer maintained, "who never killed anybody." Another high CIA official, however, was less reassuring on assassinations.

"I don't want to make a flat statement that we never did such a thing," he explained. "There were some things that were a little close to the edge."

'Covert Action'

Years ago, Americans swallowed such artful disclaimers from the agency without question. Now, because of a combination of factors, a new skepticism has developed. The CIA's clumsy connections with the Watergate burglars, its denials, followed by belated admissions, upset even the agency's defenders in Congress. Further, the fresh disclosure of CIA involvement in opposing a foreign government—the one that fell in Chile—renewed old arguments over its "covert action" abroad.

More recently, a report by The New York Times that some of the agency's overseas espionage techniques were being used at home against American citizens produced additional shockwaves.

Now, Congress is proposing a grand inquiry and a new oversight committee to exercise greater control. Some critics want to outlaw the agency's "dirty tricks" altogether and restrict it solely to intelligence-gathering, a task which is done more and more by mechanical marvels in the sky rather than human spies.

The debate gets a bit confused because only a handful of Congressmen really want to know what they are talking about (and most of them won't talk at all). In 1949, Congress "freed" the agency from regular appropriations processes. Its activities and spending are reviewed in private by a few members from committees on Armed Services, Appropriations and, more recently, Foreign Affairs. The rest of Congress is kept in the dark. So are most people inside the CIA.

15,000 Employees

According to a source, the CIA is now an agency with about 15,000 regular employees, a figure shrunk by inflation and budget restrictions. About 4,000 of those people work in "clandestine services," but the agency hires thousands of foreign "agents" to gather information too.

The CIA spends about \$750 million a year (not counting the expenses and spy places operated for it by the Pentagon). The CIA won't verify that budget figure, but when a former agency official, Victor Marchetti, published it in his book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," the agency tried unsuccessfully to censor it.

The CIA operates or supports a hoarse collection of enterprises. It has bankrolled two radio stations—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty—plus several news services to distribute propaganda. It owned several airlines—Air

America, Air Asia and South Air Transport. It whipped together its own air force of B-70s for war in the Congo. It some 200 agents under "cover" overseas as executives of American businesses. It has, by last estimate, several dozen satellites on its payroll abroad, training academy is the one at Camp Peary, Va., but it also trained foreign mercenaries in Saigon and Okinawa and the International Police Academy in Washington.

In the 1960s, the agency traded scores of domestic institutions, mainly with its money financing overseas activities labor unions (the Retail Clerks Communication Workers, N. paper Guild, to name a few), private organizations like the National Student Association, the National Education Association and dozens of tax-exempt foundations. It now avows those days are over—although some, like international labor organizations, the government replaced secret CIA funding "overt" money.

1947 Legislation

The CIA was born with the National Security Act of 1947. Flourished with the cold picking up the FBI's reputation for overseas surveillance, forswearing any involvement in domestic spying.

The CIA is organized so its own left hand won't tell right hand what it's doing. The "covert operations" section was organizing the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, they did tell the agency's deputy director of intelligence, Robert A. who might have figured out the whole trip would be a disaster.

Even communication, between CIA people is garbled in a language of cryptonyms. No one uses the word "intelligence" or "spy" or "agent" or "operation" or anything or anybody. The U is Odyoke, according to a Philip Agee's account. "O" is the State Department.

The CIA is especially prone to claim that its ranks have been penetrated from the very beginning by a security achievement of agency's counterintelligence. The one now under fire is alleged domestic activities. "They are the real pariahs of the agency," a former official said. "They don't trust any."

If the CIA does not straighten itself out, how persons on the outside but they are getting the truth? question was given more stature last year with the testimony by the late CIA director Allen Dulles before the Senate Commission in 1964. I assured the investigators that CIA chief, he might well then or anyone else, except president himself, to protect identity of a CIA agent.

When former CIA chief James Schlesinger was tried figure out the CIA's connection with Watergate, he assured congressional oversight committees that the agency was in contact with the burglary wireman, James McCord. McCord, later, McCord's periodic letters the agency turned up.

The CIA is also effective keeping secrets from the Department. Yet, the CIA diplomatic cover for most overseas officers. They show on the regular embassy to usually with bland titles—conceal their real influence. The Russians, of course, the same system. In a way protects both sides, because CIA alumni explained, so many don't arrest diplomats worst that will happen is operative from the Soviet apparatus, or the CIA, is exp and expulsion.

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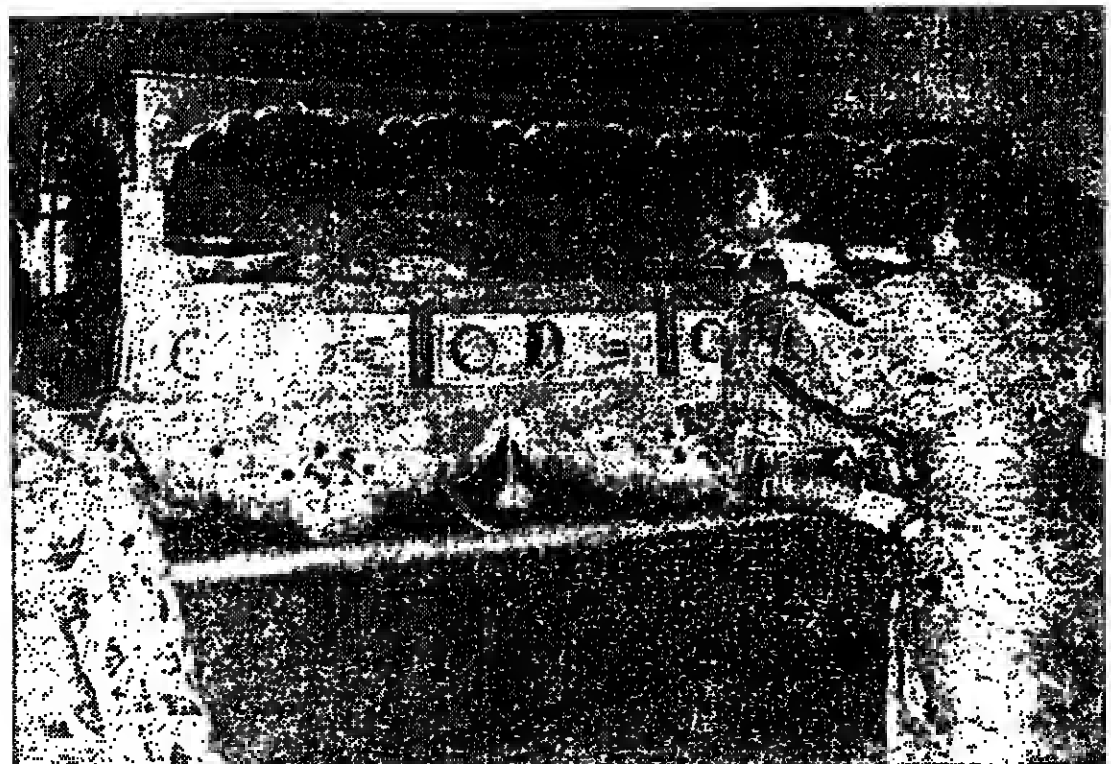
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in the International Herald Tribune

Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.



ON EXHIBITION—A Goan mother shows her child the body of St. Francis Xavier.

مكتبة الشامل

MOROCCO MAKES EFFECTIVE USE OF ITS HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES

VIEWS FROM RABAT

An interview with Sir Tayeb Bencheikh, Secretary of State for Regional Planning and Development

Relations between the Government and the opposition.

"Though opposition parties exist in Morocco, one cannot fail to note that there has never been a rupture between the government and the opposition, nor an interruption in their dialogue."

It is also true that the opposition participates fully and actively in the political life of our country. In this respect it is useful to underline the fact that the problems confronting the Moroccan Nation as a developing country, like political problems, concern everyone, and no one recoils from the effort required by the struggle for a better future."

"Morocco is undeniably an Arab country. Therefore it takes part in the problems and aspirations of the Arab world, from the Gulf to the Atlantic, united in the Arab League."

Furthermore, the evolution of democracy is a process requiring patience and determination; democracy cannot be imposed, it is built on foundations that must be firm. There has never been a rupture in the development of Moroccan democracy; to the contrary, democracy is the main concern of its leaders and has inspired their actions. At the local level there have always been free elections for the Communal and Provincial Constitutional assemblies as well as for the different professional associations. The preparation of the Plan occurred at the level of regional consulting assemblies, composed of locally elected representatives; the final discussion of the Plan occurred at the Supreme Council, also composed of elected officials."

II. Maghreb Arab countries.

"There is no contradiction in the fact that Morocco simultaneously pursues a rapprochement with the Arab world and the Maghreb. Historic and cultural ties, and 'the Community of Destiny' militate in favor of the pursuit of these two objectives at the same time. Morocco is undeniably an Arab country. Therefore it takes part in the problems and aspirations of the Arab world, from the Gulf to the Atlantic, united in the Arab

League. Morocco plays an important role in this organization and with the passage of time the impact of this role has been further clarified."

In regard to the Maghreb, an undeniable characteristic of these modern times is the tendency towards 'regroupement'. In effect, one may witness the birth of regional economic units, in order to stimulate the concerned countries first economically and then politically. Concerning the Maghreb, we are taking advantage of human, geographic and natural affinities in order to promote our development, which could not be conceived within a restricted framework. There is therefore no contradiction between the two objectives, an illustrative example exists already in Europe: that of Benelux and the Common Market."

III. Relations with Europe.

"Morocco sees itself as a crossroads, a meeting place whose goal on the international level is to promote fruitful cooperation among countries in all areas of concern. The historical ties which bind us to certain of our neighbors are the basis of the maintenance of privileged relations with them. It is therefore normal that we should seek to consolidate our cooperation with the Common Market countries, and particularly France and Spain."

This cooperation is first of all economic, because while Morocco is rich in natural resources and notably phosphates, indispensable today, we need the technology necessary to our economic growth. The geographic proximity of Morocco and Europe further favors such cooperation. Another point is worth mentioning: the role which Morocco could play as a meeting ground between the West and the Orient, between Europe and Africa."

IV. Relations with the United States.

"If one checks back in the history of the Moroccan-American relations, one discovers ties much older than one might think. Morocco was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of the United States."

Many varied accords were made between our countries at a very early date. The United States is presently our second largest supplier, primarily in equipment necessary to our development."

"It is therefore normal that we should seek to consolidate our cooperation with the Common Market countries and particularly France and Spain."

The rapid and satisfying evolution of our light industry obliges us to look for new markets for these products. Here, America constitutes a very interesting and as yet unexploited potential market. We hope to profit from this market to expand our light industry. We are hoping to unite Arab capital with American technology to begin to develop primary products such as fertilizers, which have become so necessary to intensive agriculture, in order to respond to the needs of the world market. We also hope to consolidate the ties supporting tourism with the U.S.A. and see a larger number of American tourists, who already are the second most numerous foreign visitors."

V. The Common Market, Morocco and Foreign Trade.

"Morocco possesses a wide range of commercial relations which represent, in imports as well as exports, nearly one-quarter of its production."

The Common Market, with which we have associative status, is our most important trading partner. This accord is being renewed and we are counting on new provisions which will permit us to pursue the expansion of our trade. There is no disputing the fact that Moroccan goods are highly competitive; production costs are lower than elsewhere, because of cheap and competent labour and incentives offered by production regulations. The result is that our industrial products cost less than the competing European products. The same is true of agricultural products. Here Morocco is pursuing a definite goal, reinforcement of trade relations with its principal partners, and the lifting of trade barriers, a facility which we ourselves

offer since 75% of our imports are duty-free."

VI. Foreign capital, investment and investment codes.

"In order to finance these large-scale development projects, Morocco needs foreign as well as national capital. In effect, local investment and national institutions contribute a large part. Nonetheless foreign capital is also necessary."

"We are confident as to the perspectives of the future. Our confidence is nourished by the fact that Morocco possesses important resources which will permit it to pass through the period of crises without slowing down its growth."

Thus Morocco has always asked for commercial credit for the importation of equipment. In this regard the new investment codes, by their formulation and the advantages they offer, will certainly contribute to the reinforcement of the flow of private investment capital into Morocco. There will also be a further growth in Arab capital investment, BIRD and PNUD credits."

VII. Social policy.

"It is evident that demographic growth constantly engenders new social needs. Each development plan has taken up the response to these needs adopted in short and long-term programs."

Education. A gigantic effort has been deployed to universalize education, while maintaining the same level of quality. In order to train more executives and managers, access to collegiate studies will be permitted to a maximum number of youths. A vocational training program is planned to give youths the qualifications needed to fit into modern sectors of production."

Health. Medical facilities are being reinforced at every level. These efforts include increasing the capacity of hospitals, increasing medical staff and personnel, and construction of new facilities."

Housing. Particular attention is given to this sector: 75,000 units are being built annually."

Employment. The accent is particularly strong on the 'labour-using' projects."

Thus prepared we look to the horizon of 1980 with confidence, because these programs are rationally conceived and solidly built around the need to satisfy a young and growing population. The first results recorded for the Plan 1973-1977 confirm that our country has reached the stage of economic 'lift-off' and has entered the phase of rapid and continuous growth."

VIII. Perspectives of the future.

"We are confident as to the perspectives of the future. Our confidence is nourished by the fact that Morocco possesses important resources, which will permit it to pass through the period of crisis without slowing down its growth. The world is in fact facing a serious crisis, but as for Morocco the objectives of the five-year Plan (1973-1977) will not be modified because they constitute on the one hand an indispensable phase of our development and, on the other hand, goals easily surmountable during the five-year period. Worldwide economic dislocations have certainly had repercussions on the Moroccan economy, but without endangering its growth. In fact, the economic confusion is a sort of stimulant which has encouraged our leaders to go a step further. Thus the authorities have launched complementary programs in order to limit and outstrip these effects in such domains as chemicals, fertilizers, energy, sugar and hydraulic equipment. In all this, Morocco is loyal to its strategy of making the best of any situation."



His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

KING HASSAN II EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

A COUNTRY RICH IN RESOURCES

At a time when so many countries face serious problems with their balance of payments or in implementing their national development plans, Morocco is one of the few fortunate countries in this time of financial and other difficulties which is able to bring a steadily increasing standard of living to its people."

Morocco's prospect of continuing economic development is attributable to its location, its national resources and the diverse and increasing skills of its population. The ten years since the first National Development Plan in 1960 have demonstrated that Morocco can point to solid achievements as well as to plans. These achievements and Moroccan hopes for the future derive from a country which:

- (1) Is located in the north-west corner of Africa (about the size of California);
- (2) Has Spain as a close European neighbor to the north across the Straits of Gibraltar;
- (3) Has a primarily Arab population of over 16 million people;
- (4) Devotes 7 million hectares to agriculture of which 1 million consists of large-scale modern farms;
- (5) Produces great quantities of phosphates needed for fertilizer in other countries;
- (6) Employs one out of two workers in agriculture but has substantial numbers of experienced workers and managers in commerce and industry;
- (7) Enjoys three hundred days of sunshine and a mild climate;
- (8) Conducts its affairs in an Islamic culture quite different from nearby Europe.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IS EXPANDING AND ACCELERATING

There has been a consistent pattern of substantial economic growth for over ten years which compares favorably with that of the developed countries. The International Monetary Fund reports the percentage increase in GNP from 1968 to 1972 as follows:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Percentage of National Growth ...	12.6	4.0	6.5	9.5	8.5
Percentage Per Capita increase	9.6	1.2	3.6	6.8	4.4

In constant prices there was a rate of growth of nearly 6% over the five years of the 1968-1972 Development Plan.

THE 1973-1977 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development Plan for 1973-1977 will quicken the economic pace of the previous five years. It fixes a target of an average 7.5% increase for this period in the Gross Domestic Production Index (GDP) as compared with the 5.5% rate for the previous Plan. The achievement of this target would double the rate of growth for the ten-year period 1962-1972."

Under the current Plan, Government investment will largely provide the financial muscle for economic expansion. Capital investment altogether is planned to increase from 18.6% of GDP in 1973 to 23% by the end of 1977. To stimulate greater investment in the private sector, the Government has provided further incentives to investors in amendments to the Investment Code. Increased investment is expected to increase the share of manufacturing industries in the GDP from 17.6% in 1973 to 21.2% in 1977. The realization of this objective will mark an improved shift towards industrialization in Morocco."

Important growth is also planned in other areas of the economy. Tourist accommodations will more than double in this period, and new low-cost housing for 63,000 families will be constructed every year. Agricultural production should increase by 7% per year for the remaining four years of the Plan as compared with 5.6% under the previous Plan. Land reform measures will distribute 1 million acres."

Under the Plan, the standard of living of Moroccan families would rise at the rate of 4.8% per year on average. (Continued on Page 8)

LIBERATION OF THE MOROCCAN SAHARA

King Hassan II has begun the struggle to regain the Saharan territories under Spanish domination."

The problem of the Sahara has been an issue for Morocco since its independence. The King, as well as Moroccan public opinion, has always maintained that Morocco's independence would not be complete until it re-established its sovereignty over the entirety of Morocco's lands."

At the end of the colonial regime the entirety of Moroccan territory within the frontiers existing prior to the imposition of the French protectorate in 1912 should have been restored to the State of Morocco. However, this was not the case."

Free Morocco has never ceased to proclaim its rights to Sakhiyet el Hamra and Rio de Oro, that is, the Western Sahara. By the Pardo accords signed by General Franco and King Mohamed V, Spain already committed itself to recognize the independence of Morocco throughout all of its territory and to restore all the lands of Moroccan origin which Spain occupied. These territories included in the north the 'presides' and in the south, Ifni and the Sahara."

A SOLIDLY FOUNDED ARGUMENT

To support its claims Morocco disposes of strong arguments. Legally, it is easy to demonstrate that Morocco has always exercised sovereignty over the Saharan territories. At the beginning of colonization it was the only State exerting sovereign control not only over these territories but also over all this area of the African continent."

Many criteria exist to prove this historical sovereignty. First the appointment and recall of agents of the government, civilian and military functionaries, and religious leaders. Thus, the last Emir of Trarza, in the far south, received his 'dahir' of appointment from the hand of Sultan Moulay Abdel Aziz in 1905. The same Moulay Abdel Aziz charged his grand chamberlain, the Sheikh Benaych, to conduct an inspection tour which would take him through Sakhiyet el Hamra, and the Rio de Oro, to Trarza, that is, all the way to the banks of the river Senegal. Throughout his tour, the Sultan's envoy gave 'dahirs' of appointment to caids and administrators who presented themselves to confirm their allegiance to the sovereign."

From 1900 to 1905, Moulay Abdel Aziz built the city of Smara, bringing the nec-

essary materials across the Moroccan Sahara. And, until the establishment of the Protectorate, the Moroccan Empire never ceased to collect taxes levied in the region."

Despite the Spanish occupation, two attributes of Moroccan sovereignty remained in practice, the 'Béaa', the act of allegiance to the Moroccan King, and the 'Kholba', the call to prayer which is still made in his name."

Morocco disposes of innumerable documents to support these facts, in its own archives as well as in those of the principal European countries."

At the time of the French conquest of Algeria, the Moroccan Empire covered an area of two million square kilometers. At no time in its long history did the Oued Draa serve as its southern border. Morocco has always had a common frontier with black Africa which borders its provinces at the river Senegal."

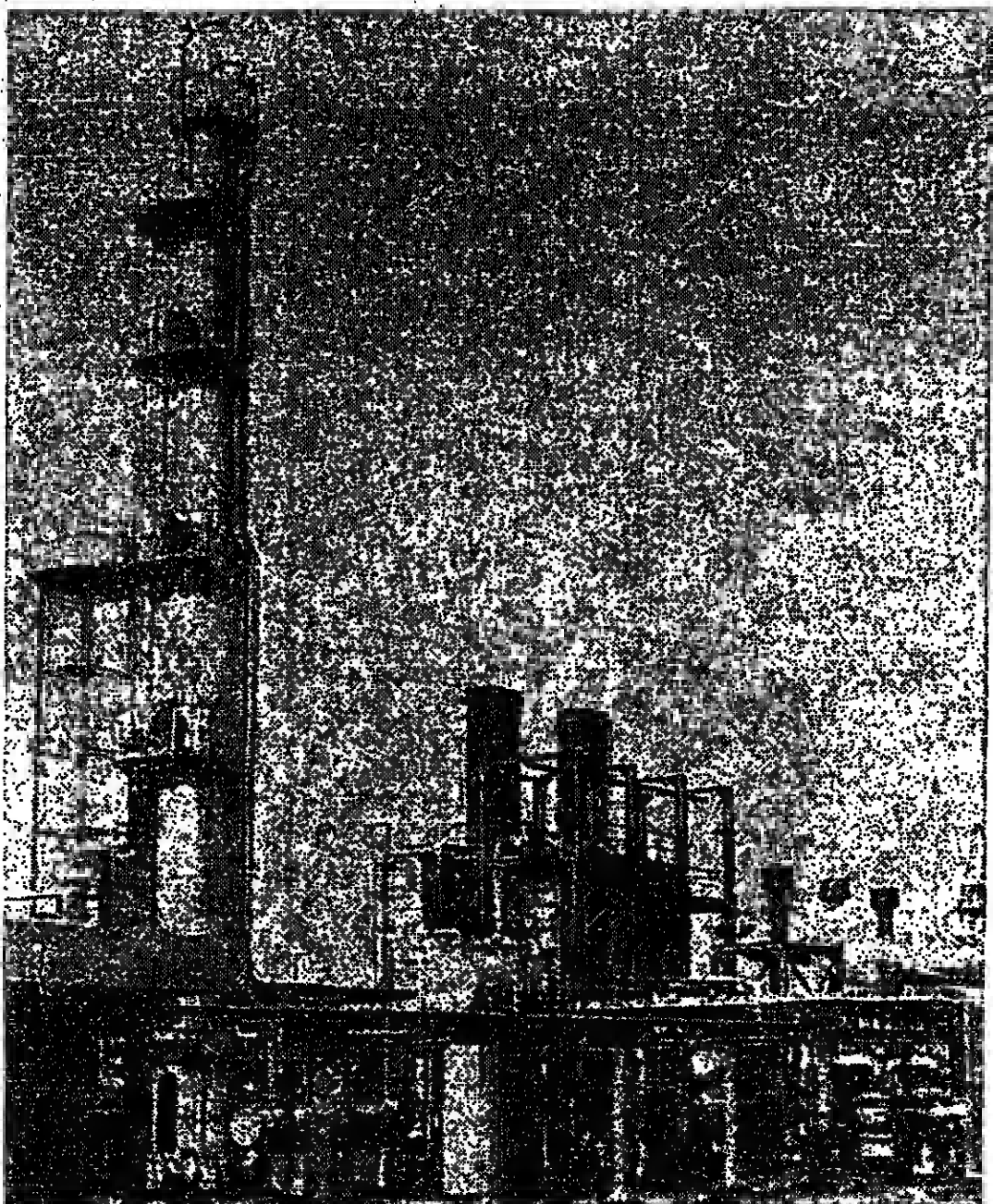
that Spain annexed not only the zones in the north and to the south, but also the Moroccan territories of Tarfaya and Villo Cisnera."

THE TESTIMONY OF EUROPE

Concerning the testimony which the European governments could render, the visit to the capitals of the Common Market countries by M. Ahmed Taïbi Benhima, ex Minister of Foreign Affairs and presently State Minister of Information, was particularly interesting."

The majority of the countries visited were familiar with the legal and historical context of the problem. Some of them, participated in the Berlin Conference of 1885, or that of Algiers, which traced the destiny of Africa. Many countries heretofore have contributed to the drawing of the geographical map of the region, and notably of Morocco. These conventions placed, beyond any possibility of doubt, the southern frontier of the French Protectorate at the limits of that which was at the time French West Africa, thus including Mauritania and even more unequivocally the western Sahara."

The testimony of Germany is especially valuable. This country was the last European state to occupy the Moroccan Sahara. (Continued on Page 8)



Oil refinery at La Samir.

KING HASSAN II EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 7)

NEW INCENTIVES TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

Only 18 months ago a new series of investment codes were promulgated by the Government. They covered six areas—industry, mining, the merchant marine, export, promotion and artisan manufactures. Recent amendments have made foreign investment even more attractive. For example under the Industrial Code new incentives include:

- Exemption from customs duties on equipment, machinery and materials whose importation is authorized by the Ministry of Industry;
- Complete exemption from products tax on equipment, machinery and materials whether imported or not;

- Complete exemption from professional profits tax during the first ten years of operation for firms locating in certain provinces and a 50% reduction in certain other provinces but not including the prefecture of Casablanca;
- Guaranteed transfer of dividends;
- Guaranteed retransfer of capital investment by foreign investors;
- Reimbursement of 2% of the interest charge on loans approved by the BNDE;
- Supplementary privileges under a special agreement negotiated with the Government for projects exceeding 30 million dirham.

Investment regulations furthermore grant:

- An additional 15% on the sum allocated for tourism. This loan will bear no interest and is reimbursable after 10 years. This loan may be extended on additional 5 years without penalty.
- A bonus of 15%, plus a selective bonus of 5 to 15% for the acquisition of boats.

The exports regulation, whose advantages are to be added to those of other regulations, provide tax exemptions on profits for sales from exports.

The major innovation of these regulations stems from the various advantages which can be obtained in a very short delay.

NEW WORKS INITIATED UNDER THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Although the Plan has been in operation for less than two years all over Morocco, there is visible evidence that the Plan is becoming a reality.

New Plants under Construction

1. Faced with a world-wide paper shortage, a paper mill is being enlarged with a production capacity of 100,000 tons, which is to be completed in 1976. Another will be constructed at Saf-Saf with a production capacity of 60,000 tons.

2. Oil refining capacity is being increased by 3.5 million tons per year to a total of 5.5 million tons at Mohammadia.

3. In the food processing field the existing eight sugar beet plants capable of producing 300,000 tons annually are not nearly adequate to supply the needs of the people and imports of sugar comprise one of Morocco's principal foreign exchange expenditures. To reduce this financial drain and make the country more self-sufficient, a new cane sugar factory has been constructed at Nador. It will have the capacity to process 450,000 tons of sugar-cane annually, producing around 15,000 tons of cane sugar. The Government has introduced an innovative element into this enterprise by giving stock to farmers in the area.

Fruits and vegetables constitute very important items on Morocco's export list and they encounter vigorous competition from Spain. To meet this competition and the tastes of consumers abroad, a juice extraction plant is being constructed at Casablanca and two refrigeration plants.

4. In industry the most important new plant addition is the Goodyear tyre factory which opened in May, 1974, in Casablanca.

5. New Ships.—The Plan calls for 19 new cargo ships and 83 fishing vessels. They include a 25,000-ton bulk carrier and three 33,000-ton container ships which each have a capacity of 200 containers. The latter will be specially designed to carry citrus fruits to France.

6. New Petrochemical Complex.—New facilities are under construction at Mohammadia which are scheduled for operation in 1976. They will have capacity to produce 25,000 tons of chlorine, 28,000 tons of soda and 25,000 tons of PVC.

7. Fertilizer Plants.—Moroc Chimie's operation in Safi will see its annual capacity increase by 1978 to:

950,000 T. of Sulphuric Acid
802,000 T. of T.S.P.

320,000 T. of Phosphoric Acid
102,000 T. of N.P.K.

Several units of Maroc Phosphore are to be installed before 1980. Their annual production should be around 300,000 T.

Maroc Phosphore No. 1 is already being built.

To force the development of foreign trade, particularly the exportation of phosphates and manure, a new harbour is to be built at Jorf El Sjar, while those of Casablanca and Safi are to be enlarged.

NEW MINES (INCLUDING PHOSPHATES)

Five new copper mines are being developed. At Beldia an international consortium led by the Japanese is developing a mine with a production target of 800 tons per day and at Talact Imziri and Ouamsini, the Marocians are developing two copper mines. Morocco itself is developing other mines at Maider Oumjerane, Naour and Oued El Helmer.

Morocco also has important deposits of zinc, which are being exploited at Draa Star, near Marrakesh.

Other new mines under development include berylline at Zetta, salt at Mohammadia and fluorine at El Hammame.

SUPER PHOSPHATES POWER MOROCCO'S ECONOMIC EXPANSION

With the world facing a food crisis, Morocco as the holder of enormous super phosphate deposits plays an important part in providing the necessary materials for widely needed fertilizers. Its reserves are estimated at more than 20 billion tons, half of the total world resources. It is also the world's largest exporter.

In 1972 Morocco produced 15.1 million tons, of which it exported 13.6 million tons. In 1973 production increased greatly to 17 million tons and exports to 16.1 million tons, a jump of 18.4%. 1973 exports represented 32% of the world total and 25% of the value of all Moroccan exports. The United States and the U.S.S.R. produce greater amounts—40 million tons and 22 million tons, respectively—but their domestic needs are so great that their exports are much less—about 12 million tons and 6 million tons respectively.



Sardine fishermen at work.

The Development Plan was prepared before fertilizer shortages became so acute, but it provides for an enormous increase of production—to 26 million tons—by 1977. This would represent a rate of growth of 13% over the 1973-1977 period as compared with 7.6% for the preceding five years.

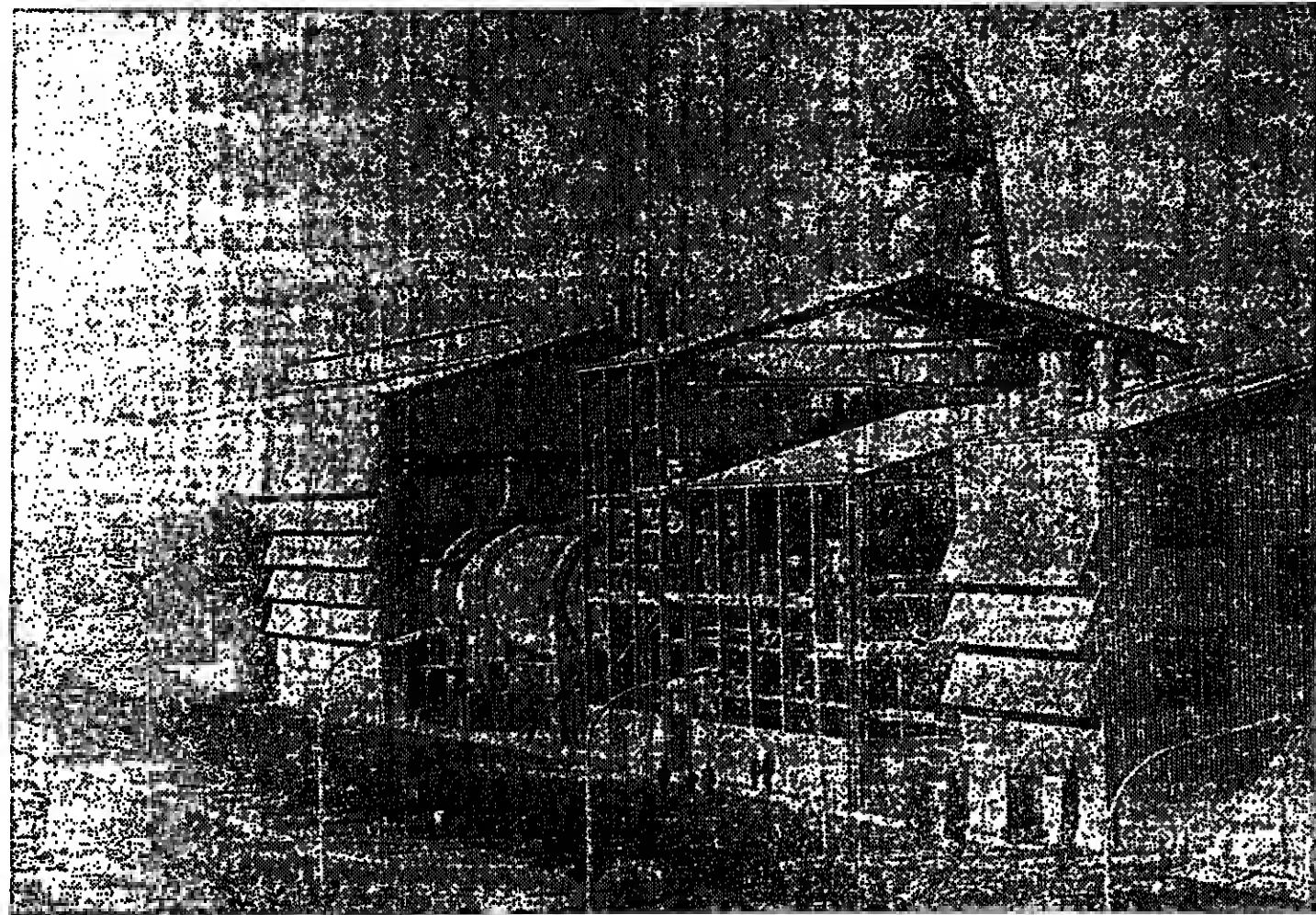
To bring about this increase three new mines are being brought into production to supplement the existing mines at Khouribga and Youssef. One mine is at Ben Guerir and a second at Sidi Hajaj. Their production is designed to meet the Plan's target for 1977. The third mine is located in the south at Meshala and is being developed on a long-range basis with Soviet assistance. It will be an open-cast operation which is planned to produce 10 million tons of 72% grade by 1990.

It is also planned to increase acid production. Two plants with a capacity of 1,000 tons of sulphuric acid a day and a plant producing 1,500 tons a day of phosphoric acid are under construction. The two plants—Maroc Phosphore I and Maroc Phosphore II—will have a production capacity of 600,000 tons. The target in 1977 is 1.2 million tons of sulphuric acid and 350,000 tons of phosphoric acid. This will enable the production of Moroccan fertilizers to triple to 1.1 million tons. The new fertilizer center at El Jadida will be of the most modern character.

Morocco is equipping itself not only to produce phosphoric and sulphuric acid but to deliver it. Two acid tankers of 10,500 tons each are under construction in France at Le Havre.

Morocco foresees a high and increasing future demand for super phosphates and considers that the neighboring Spanish Sahara, which contains 17,000 million tons of estimated reserves, is rightfully part of its territory. The Bu Craa mine may produce 6 million tons by the end of 1975.

(Continued on Page 9)



Sugar refinery at Bent-Mellal.

LIBERATION OF THE MOROCCAN SAHARA

(Continued from Page 7)

cept the imposition of the French Protectorate on Morocco. In the accord of 1911 with France, Germany made the maintenance of the sovereignty of the King of Morocco, and the integrity of its territory, the essential conditions for its acceptance of the French Protectorate.

All the European governments are familiar with the situation which resulted in the Spanish occupation of the Moroccan territories. The Moroccan authorities therefore, feel that it is their right to assure respect for commitments made during the international conventions, and by which the Moroccan character of the Sahara was recognized.

FROM "INTEGRATION" TO SELF-DETERMINATION

In regard to these territories occupied by Spain—and which since the decolonization recently undertaken by Portugal remain as the last colonial possessions in Africa—the United Nations have never ceased

to demand self-determination.

In a resolution adopted in 1964, the committee on decolonization "regretted the delay in the liberation of these colonial territories." In 1965, the General Assembly "urgently asked" that the Spanish government undertake the necessary measures in order to assure the liberty of choice "to all the populations of these territories."

The General Assembly would return to the subject again in 1966. This time it reaffirmed the "inalienable rights of the populations of Imlil and of the Sahara under Spanish domination to self-determination. The resolution listed the following steps to be undertaken during the process of the consultation:

a) create a favorable political climate so that the referendum might occur on a free democratic and impartial basis;

b) guarantee that only the indigenous inhabitants participate in the referendum;

c) to abstain from any act which might delay the process of decolonization; d) provide facilities for a UN mission which would participate actively in the organization and execution of the referendum.

The UN thus tied together in the same resolution the territories of Imlil and the Sahara. Imlil has since been returned to Morocco, without a referendum even having been held. Moroccans can therefore rightly ask why the same procedure should not apply to the Sahara.

THE SPANISH REACTION

The reactions of Madrid in front of the claims formulated by Morocco are first of all very discreet. Spain's policy is to view the Saharan problem as a strictly internal one. In their view, these territories form an integral part of Spain, just as do Galicia and Andalusia. This policy of "integration" was still apparent during the last year. A "Djemaa"

of Saharan dignitaries called together at El Aïoune, by the Spanish Governor General, adopted a resolution proclaiming that "the Caudio incarnates the sovereignty of the populations of the Sakhiet el Hamra and of Rio de Oro. And in a symbolic gesture, two 'representatives' of the Sahara were designated to sit at sessions of the Cortes.

The interest afforded to Sahara by Spanish authorities increased with the discovery several years ago of phosphate deposits in the Sahara.

Spanish authorities imposed an absolute blackout on the unfolding of events concerning the Sahara. All information concerning the issue was censored and treated as a State secret. Spanish opinion remained completely ignorant of the dispute with Rabat and never knew of the skirmishes which have occurred between Spanish authorities and guerrillas. This state of affairs remained in existence until only several

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The International Court Of Justice Will Examine The Question Of The Moroccan Sahara Being Under Foreign Domination

In a communiqué published in The Hague, the International Court of Justice announced that it had agreed to examine the question of Spanish domination of the Moroccan Sahara as was requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations during its last session.

This communiqué states that on December 21 the General Assembly demanded the International Court of Justice to deliver an advisory opinion on the following questions:

1) Was the Western Sahara (Rio de Oro and Skia El Hamra) res nullius at the time of colonization by Spain?

2) If the answer to the first question is in the negative, what legal ties existed between this Territory and both the Kingdom of Morocco and Mauritania as a whole?

The same communiqué indicates that the President of the International Court of Justice fixed

March 27, 1975, as the deadline for each country concerned to present written declarations regarding this subject.

In the terms of the first paragraph of Article 65 of its statute, it states that "the Court can give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of any organization or institution authorized by the United Nations Charter, or it can solicit such an opinion from these organizations."

This appeal to the International Court of Justice had been suggested by King Hassan II during his press conference of September 17, 1974. The King declared: "In my constant and continuing search for a solution, a solution stemming from direct negotiations, I make the following proposition to the United Nations and to Spain: You claim, Spain, that the Sahara was 'res nullius'. You claim that it was a land which was an escheated property.

You claim that there was no other power nor administration established in the Sahara. Morocco thinks otherwise. Thus, we request arbitration by the International Court of Justice in The Hague."

The King also stated that "If the Court declares the Sahara was 'res nullius,' then I will accept the referendum. But if the Court says that Morocco has legal rights and legitimate claims, I request the United Nations to say to us as well as Spain to negotiate directly for we know that with this type of problem nothing can be as valuable as direct negotiations."

During the 29th session of the General Assembly the request by Morocco has been favorably received. In a confirmation by 88 votes against 43, the resolution was adopted on December 2, 1974, to submit the question on the Sahara to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

This resolution invites Spain, in its capacity as administering Power, to postpone the referendum it had contemplated in Western Sahara during the Spring of 1975.

In his speech during the Aid Al Adha ceremonies, King Hassan expressed his satisfaction with the General Assembly's favorable response to the Moroccan proposition of recourse to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. He also addressed himself once again to the Spanish Government to remind them that both Morocco and Spain have built together an entire civilization and that, both should now open a new page in international relations by resorting to the International Court of Justice which will be a tradition and procedure to follow for the settlement of differences between countries, especially settlement concerning disputed territory.



Typical market-place (souk) in southern village.

KING HASSAN II EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 8)

TOURISM

Morocco has a great variety of attractions to offer tourists. It is close to Western Europe but it offers an Arab background including mosques, casbahs, camel deserts and a mixture of Roman, Phoenician and Spanish cultures besides the Islamic one. It is of course quite different from the European countries bordering the Mediterranean. It also offers fine beaches on the Atlantic as well as on the Mediterranean. Almost every time of year is vacation time in Morocco as the following table shows, although of course the peak months are in the summer holiday period.

Evolution of Tourism			
Source: Direction de la Statistique			
	1971	1972	1973
January	51,579	55,552	69,542
February	49,558	52,679	57,368
March	55,279	67,717	78,456
April	87,079	92,704	115,005
May	85,599	85,230	107,932
June	85,250	87,856	131,302
July	110,140	164,533	223,202
August	125,547	191,363	255,685
September	96,585	129,075	189,976
October	74,870	98,938	98,063
November	43,583	69,021	63,752
December	57,643	75,936	91,787
Total	914,282	1,191,023	1,487,412

All of the usual tourist facilities are available to supplement Morocco's special attractions. There are many golf courses and there is skiing in the winter. The unique nature of such cities as Fez, Tangiers and Marrakesh are known worldwide. Less well known are archaeological remains from Roman and even earlier times.

The Moroccan authorities are fully aware that the long-range future of tourism in Morocco will require a greater expanded Moroccan staff and the current National Development Plan is establishing training schools capable of providing staff which knows how to render the best service. Although the volume of tourism in 1974 did not reach the expected level because of worldwide financial problems that reduced tourism in all countries, it still foresees a growth of over 20% a year. If this target is realized there will be 2.7 million tourists in 1977, about double the number in 1972.

To serve this vast number of tourists new construction will increase the number of hotel accommodations by 55,000 to a total of 98,000 beds. It will also provide additional facilities for camping and caravans of over 550 acres. By 1977 the number of camping places are expected to increase from 18,000 to 26,000.

During the current five-year plan new first-class (five star) hotels will be built in Marrakesh, Casablanca, Rabat, Agadir and Ouzazate. Many more less luxurious accommodations are under construction everywhere for the larger number of tourists which are expected.

To handle the increasing numbers of tourists more frequent flights and expanded facilities at the terminals in Morocco are planned. Internal airlines now service almost all tourist areas.

Tourists will find that Morocco's network of roads compares favorably with almost all countries in Africa and bus services are frequent on many routes.

The railway network covers 1,770 kilometers, of which 730 kilometers are electrified.

In 1973, of the 1.4 million tourists, the French led with 266,000, but Americans will be surprised to learn that the United States ranks second. Over half of all tourists arrive by sea.

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade has expanded in step with internal economic growth. Total exports rose 25% in 1973 over 1972. The following tables compare 1972 and 1973 exports and the countries receiving them.

EXPORTS: PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS			
	1972	1973	
	WEIGHT VALUE	WEIGHT VALUE	
	(tons) (000 DH)	(tons) (000 DH)	
Fresh Vegetables	26,008	47,409	27,879
Fresh Tomatoes	115,546	179,146	173,211
Potatoes	82,910	46,802	90,150
Citrus Fruits	58,641	425,519	689,837
Canned Fish	45,877	134,394	65,120
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	21,413	30,862	25,479
Canned Fruits and Vegetables	76,561	112,583	48,216
Wine	63,055	30,844	133,079
Vegetable, Branched	38,778	14,316	35,861
Olive Oil	34,516	110,759	21,505
Phosphates	13,580,791	673,209	16,101,895
Iron Ore	308,210	11,412	490,085
Manganese	117,693	26,731	151,108
Lead	138,194	90,345	138,144
Zinc	21,649	9,709	26,195
Manure and Fertilizers	266,670	68,699	14,740
Carpets	2,749	58,748	3,316

EXPORTS: PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES			
	1972	1973	
	% of exports Rank	% of exports Rank	
France	32	1	34
West Germany	9	2	10
Italy	9	3	7
Spain	5	4	5
Netherlands	4	4	4
Great Britain	4	5	5
U.S.S.R.	4	6	6
U.E.B.I.	4	5	4
China	3	9	3
United States	2	10	11
Poland	2	10	11
Japan	2	12	11
Czechoslovakia	1	12	11
Bulgaria	1	12	0.1
Ruba	1	12	0.2
Other Countries	18	19.7	14

Imports amounted to 4,241 million DH in 1973 as compared with 3,242 in 1972. The following tables compare 1972 and 1973 imports and the supplying countries. The U.S. was, after France, the leading supplier.

IMPORTS: PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS			
	1972	1973	
	WEIGHT VALUE	WEIGHT VALUE	
	(tons) (000 DH)	(tons) (000 DH)	
Dairy Products	22,788	69,658	25,754
Coffee	12,956	35,077	12,238
Tee	12,367	86,107	10,356
Wheat	382,412	138,918	904,936
Sugar	222,016	189,288	277,919
Crude Oil	1,753,072	171,766	2,251,687
Timber	239,475	99,484	280,112
Chemicals	136,448	120,351	235,013
Fertilizers and Manure	170,239	37,003	218,806
Wood-pulp	55,277	53,300	26,510
Weaving Thread	1,009	6,233	15,135
Agricultural Tractors	2,211	17,760	4,000
Motors	3,394	52,085	6,802
Textile Machines	1,814	37,911	2,143
Industrial Cars	9,223	26,454	5,240
Medicines	1,518	59,551	1,393
Fabrics	2,235	29,776	2,190
Tourist Cars	11,926	97,308	14,510
Spore Parts for Tourist Cars	7,936	75,032	7,584

IMPORTS: PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES			
	1972	1973	
	% of imports Rank	% of imports Rank	
France	21	1	32
U.S.A.	11	2	11
West Germany	11	3	8
U.S.S.R.	6	4	4
Italy	6	5	5
Great Britain	4	4	2
Cuba	1	14	12
Spain	0.45	13	0.4
Taiwan	11	1	12
China	11	1	12
Netherlands	3	9	7
Brazil	1	8	9
Sweden	1	11	17
Poland	1	11	9
Algeria	1	11	9
Other Countries	19.75	19.6	1

For the full five-year period the Development Plan foresees an increase in exports of 10% a year, double the average increase under the previous Plan. The emphasis will fall on increasing exports of manufactured goods by 35% over the five-year period. Imports are expected to rise on average of 8% a year which represents an increase over the 6% growth rate of the previous five years.

The most important export item consists of phosphates and its derivatives which amounted to 25% of total exports. Citrus fruits and vegetables, particularly tomatoes and canned fish, are the next most important exports, followed by wine (1.3 million hectolitres) and textiles. In the current year exports of citrus fruits, fresh vegetables and tomatoes have fallen because of drought and severe competition from Spain.

To step up fish production joint fishing companies have been established with French and Korean companies and further joint ventures are foreseen with Spanish, Japanese and Soviet companies.

The principal imports consist of petroleum, chemicals, machinery and equipment and sugar. This year the wheat crop has been good and production should reach nearly 6 million tons so that imports of this grain should not prove necessary as in previous years.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE COMMON MARKET

With such a large proportion of trade with the Common Market countries, Morocco is presently renegotiating its Trade Agreement of 1963 with a view to bettering the terms they received at that time. Under that Agreement manufacturing exports were freed of all duty but limitations were fixed for other items. Only 100,000 tons of refined oil were permitted to be imported free and preferential tariffs were fixed for olive oil and cereals. Duty on fresh citrus fruits was cut by 83% and cut about 50% for canned fruit and vegetables.

Since such a high proportion of exports consist of these items it is vital to any great increase of exports that tariff barriers with the Common Market be reduced substantially. The Morocco export potential is great but competition is also keen. The Government is confident that as the volume of production in Morocco rises and quality improves that Morocco's markets will expand.

Negotiations have been complicated, especially with France, because of French efforts to obtain better compensation arrangements for French owners of Moroccan farms that fell under the "Moroccanization" decrees. A new agreement should be concluded shortly.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION IS IN BALANCE

Largely due to the increased value of phosphate exports and including remittances from the 200,000 Moroccans in France and the 16,000 Moroccans in Belgium there was a slight balance of payments in favor of Morocco in 1973. The IMF reports show that reserves steadily increased from 1963 through 1973.

	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973
Merchandise F.O.B.	114	140	174	256	287
Non Monetary Gold	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of Insurance and Transportation for International Shipments	—	—	—	—	—
Other Transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Travels	—	—	—	—	—
Investment Income	—	—	—	—	—
Government Transfers	—	—	—	—	—
Other services	—	—	—	—	—
Private	—	—	—	—	—
Public	—	—	—	—	—
Non Monetary Capital	—	—	—	—	—
Private	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of Commercial Credits	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and Investments	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Public	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Credits	—	—	—	—	—
Loans in DH	—	—	—	—	—
Loans in foreign currencies	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Commitments	—	—	—	—	—
D.T.S. Allocations	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,222	5,380	7,281	7,138	7,138

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS			
Source: "Office des Changes" (millions of DH)			
	1972	1973	
	Received	Spent	Received
A. Goods and Services	4,385	4,811	5,400
Merchandise F.O.B.	2,847	3,242	3,740
Non Monetary Gold	—	11	—
Cost of Insurance and Transportation for International Shipments	154	322	213
Other Transportation	57	119	82
Travels	532	532	1,003
Investment Income	40	323	58
Government Transfers	194	310	202
Other services	51	105	99
B. Transportation Payments	981	349	1,374
Private	801	257	1,210
Public	90	92	164
C. Non Monetary Capital	773	719	507
Private	264	357	172
Balance of Commercial Credits	25	66	39
Loans and Investments	150	94	107
Others	39	127	26
Public	509	362	325
Commercial Credits	234	243	113
Loans in DH	1	13	15
Loans in foreign currencies	218	90	122
Others	6	1	7
Foreign Commitments	—	10	8
D. D.T.S. Allocations	72	—	—
TOTAL	6,222	5,380	7,281

AMERICAN FIRMS AT WORK IN MOROCCO

Although French interests predominate among foreign firms operating in Morocco, the historical reasons which lie behind this situation are changing in the light of the economic and political facts of today. The United States now has the second position and in certain sectors U.S. companies are the acknowledged leaders. For example, the Goodyear tire factory is the largest in Morocco and the King Ranch is the largest beef operation in the country.

Various other American firms are established in Morocco such as Procter and Gamble, I.T.T., Coca-Cola, I.B.M.

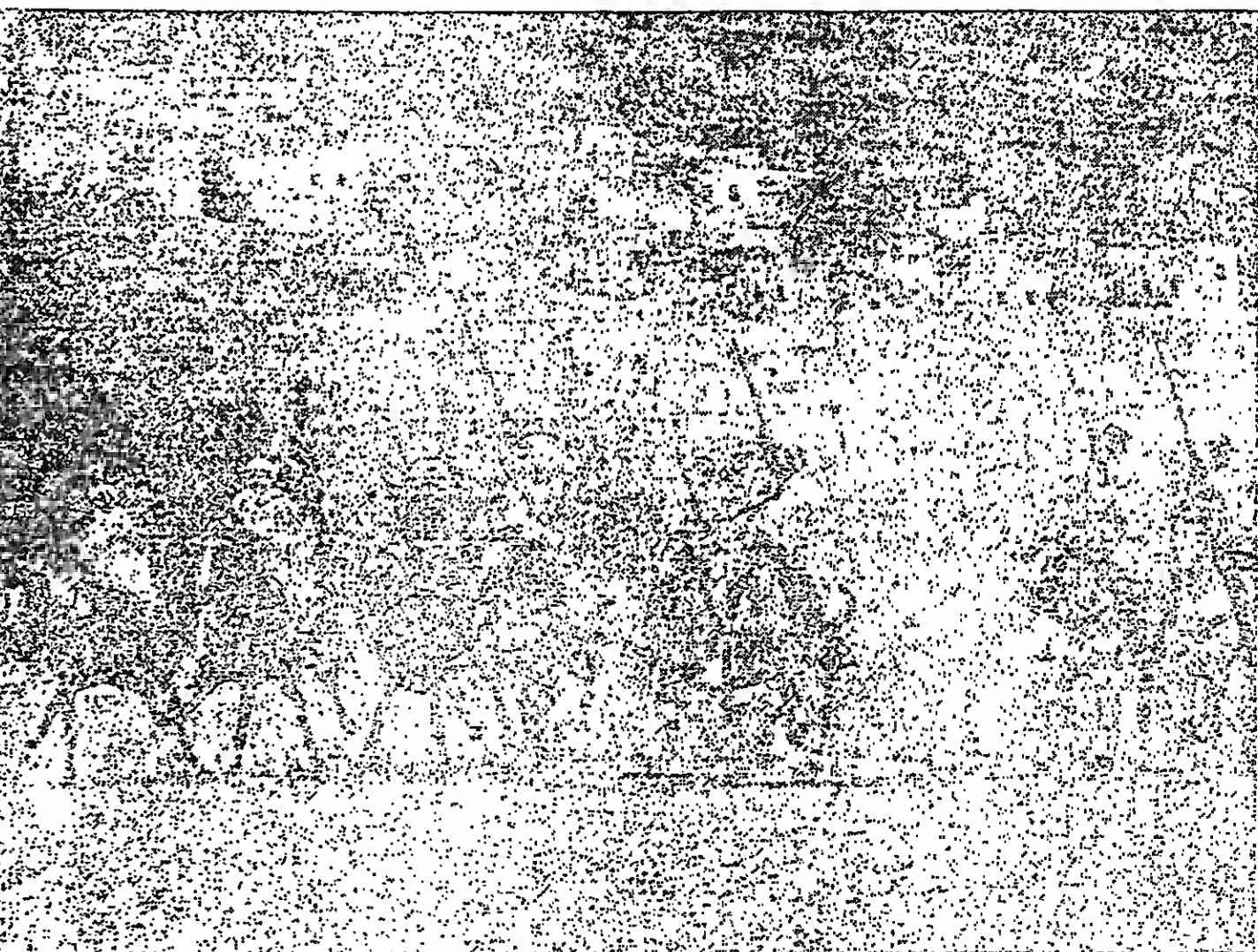
Exxon and other oil companies actively participate in exploration, notably in off-shore drilling.

Two American banks, The First National City Bank and The Bank of America, have opened agencies in Morocco.

Many leading personalities in government and business life from the United States have visited Morocco in the last 18 months.



Quality lemons produced by hand.



Religious festivities at Moulay Idriss.



Craftsmen working on a bellows.

LIBERATION OF THE MOROCCAN SAHARA

(Continued from Page 8)

weeks ago. But faced with the intensification of Spanish language broadcasts over Moroccan radio, Madrid found it useless to continue the "blackout" and Prince Juan Carlos lifted the censorship of the Saharan problem.

At the same time the Spanish government began to change its policy in regard to the Saharan territories.

The permanent representative of Spain to the United Nations, Jaime de Pinies, informed the Secretary General of the UN, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, that his government was "preparing a statute for the provinces of Sakhet, el Hamra and Rio de Oro."

On July 27, the official Spanish press agency, Efe, revealed that an important meeting was held including the Caudillo, Prince Juan Carlos and other government and military leaders.

At the end of the meeting it was learned that "the procedure known for giving the population of the Saharan territories a greater internal autonomy will proceed according to the course defined by the Caudillo and the statute approved by him."

The official information agency added: "The statute of internal autonomy was presented to the Assembly of Saharan dignitaries. This assembly did not reject the project, but asked for clarifications and presented suggestions which are being studied by Madrid."

AN UNPRECEDENTED DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

For Morocco, internal autonomy of the Saharan territories is an unacceptable eventuality. It would only represent a camouflaged prolongation of the Spanish policy of "integration" and constitute a further domination of these national territories, even if, as Madrid affirms, a plebiscite would

and Mr. Khatib, leaders respectively of the Popular Movement and the Popular Democratic Movement, are charged by the King to expose the Moroccan point of view throughout black Africa. The successor of Allal el Fassi at the head of the Istiklal, Mr. Boucetta, is charged with the same mission in the countries of the Near East. Mr. Bouabid, leader of the U.N.F.P., will travel to Peking and the Far East, while Ali Yata, a leader of the Socialist Party, will undertake a tour of Eastern Europe.

In a few weeks, the Moroccan envoys will make contact with the entire world. They will make known the Moroccan claims and point of view everywhere; everywhere they will be counting the friends of their country, and visibly, they are numerous. The result of the diplomatic effort will thus be fruitful and Morocco can look forward with confidence to the next session of the United Nations.

These results cannot be ignored by Madrid. Furthermore, contrary to the assertions of the Spanish press agency, the popular reactions in the Sahara itself are far from being encouraging for Madrid.

A new "Djemaa" of 102 sheikhs and dignitaries was convoked at El Aoum, in early July. The conference was to be consulted on the Spanish project of autonomy, a statute which in 24 points attempts in fact to recreate the system of government by "Grand Vizirs" and "directors" which existed under the French Protectorate. The response of the dignitaries was negative. Their spokesman declared: "There has never existed a country in these regions, which are Moroccan provinces. The only acceptable solution is the return to the Mother Country. Even in terms of Spain's own national interest, the resolution of the problem must include



Camel caravan in the Sahara.

this proved insufficient to recover our usurped territories."

It must be recognized that the granting of independence and sovereignty to a region such as the Sahara would be, apart from any legal or historical consideration, a most ridiculous operation. Two years ago, Madrid conducted a census of these territories. The results of the census showed the population to number . . . 59,792 inhabitants!

Without counting the fact that any projected referendum should justly include the refugees, exiles, tribes which in the immense north-south movement of populations, settled and are living today in the kingdom of Morocco.

Moroccan diplomacy does

would be unthinkable as much for ideological reasons as for strategic ones, as it would represent a constant threat to the security and independence of Morocco.

Even if this question of independence were not posed formally in the referendum, difficulties would still remain. Above all, the Spanish presence could not fail to jeopardize the authenticity of the vote. The troops under the command of General Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil, governor general of the Saharan territory, number 30,000, without counting the air forces stationed on the Canary Islands. All this is out of proportion to the size of the population; and all the means of communication are in the hands of the Spaniards.

In this vein, these authorities have recently begun a massive campaign of seduction, handing out employment to the settled populations, instituting medical care, creating schools, even organizing pilgrimages to Mecca. In 1975, the government plans to give the Saharan territories a special grant of over 400 million francs.

For all these reasons, Morocco maintains three conditions for acceptance of a referendum of self-determination: the withdrawal of Spanish troops, the direct control of the United Nations, the return of the exiles.

ATTEMPTS OF DIVISION

On August 12th, 1974, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Ousman, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Laraki, announced his intention to go to Madrid. Prince Juan Carlos interrupted his vacation to greet the unexpected visitors.

Tough discussions were to follow, lasting seven hours.

At the close of the meeting, the official communication said that the conversations had been "frank, cordial and useful." Indeed, officially the Spanish position remained unchanged; but what is important is that for the first time Madrid treated the issue of the Sahara with a third party. Intending to or not, they showed that Spain considered Morocco as the valid interlocutor.

MOROCCAN OBJECTIVES

In the first place, it is to call the world's attention to the Sahara problem, to make the conscience of the international community aware of this problem as a colonial one, to prove that these territories have always been and are still dependent on Moroccan sovereignty, that they have been occupied by Spain in the same case as the other Moroccan territories (whether it concerns the ex-Northern zone, Ifni or Tarfaya). The essential objective is to compel Spain to abandon these territories. Up to now, the Spanish tactic, since we claimed our rights, has consisted of avoiding the question and to attempt through indirect means to perpetuate its presence.

In his press conference of September 17, King Hassan II had exposed all the colo-

nia manoeuvres designed to perpetuate, by every possible means, Spain's presence in the Sahara, in attributing to it a particular neo-colonial character. It is why Morocco denounced the pseudo-referendum, which Spain intends to organize under the control of its Army and Administration, as another attempt to preserve in a different way its domination, thereby creating an irreversible situation.

This is why King Hassan II decided to appeal to the International Court of Justice.

This appeal is regarded as a concrete, practical, judicious and even ingenious proposition which allows the United Nations, without relinquishing the problem, to determine which of the parties to the conflict are in the right.

Morocco is counting only on its own resources. King Hassan's position is based on reason. The King, as well as the entire country, is intransigent concerning the return of the occupied territories by Spain; but his desire to arrive at this result through negotiations with Spain is none the less.

Again and again, while restating his claims, the Moroccan sovereign has proposed close cooperation between his country and Madrid. At the same time he proposed that the prospect, extraction and marketing of the phosphate deposits be undertaken cooperatively by the two countries. And the King does not exclude the possibility of bases permitting Spain to assure the security of the Canary Islands.

MAURITANIA'S SOLIDARITY WITH MOROCCO

The speech pronounced on this subject by the Mauritania Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ould Moukass, before the General Assembly of the United Nations, has been welcomed in Morocco with much

satisfaction. It proves that a sense of fraternity and solidarity always prevails in the end. This speech has brought a positive contribution to the evolution of the Saharan problem and we note with all the more satisfaction that it leaves no more margin of manoeuvre for delaying tactics, or attempts at division or diversion. The situation is thus clarified and today the problem appears more clearly defined.

The fundamental point in the declaration of the Mauritania Minister lies in the fact that the Mauritanian government accepted the appeal to the International Court of Justice. In associating itself with the Moroccan move, Mauritania thus brings a new and major ingredient to which the United Nations can only adhere.

Morocco, in effect, has never ceased to proclaim that the priority and essential objective was the departure of Spain. The Mauritanian position therefore conforms to the Moroccan one; and when this essential objective is realized, the remaining problems will be easily settled, since a new relationship between neighbors and brothers will subsist.

Morocco, in effect, proclaimed its absolute opposition to any form of consultation organized under the aegis of Spain, its Army, or its Administration which have at their disposal enormous means of imposing pressure in the face of a disseminated population, who, for the most part, had to seek refuge on the soil of the Mother Country.

Quite happily, the Morocco-Mauritania alliance against the presence of Spain introduces a decisive element in the evolution of the question. It is only when the people of the Sahara have rid themselves of the presence of Spain that a referendum can be meaningful; Morocco does not fear the verdict of the United Nations, has been welcomed in Morocco with much

In the declaration of Mr. Ould Moukass, he affirmed that Mauritania "understands the legal motives of the Moroccan government," that the only problem is the liberation of the Sahara. Therefore, it is only natural that the cooperation between both peoples is reinforced.

By recognizing the legitimacy of Moroccan action, Mauritania has put its full trust in us, and this is a favorable sign for the future. This is the essential point.

Mauritania understood it and responded to the call of the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Laraki, whose words pronounced before the United Nations we would like to recall.

The Minister stated that "Mauritania is interested in the future of the Sahara."

"I invite," he said, "in the name of my government and my brothers in the Mauritanian Government to align themselves with us before the International Court of Justice for the advice that the Moroccan Government demands for legal question."

"The appeal of the International Court of Justice is normal and natural. If precedents might have been formulated, they are today without foundation since the two interested parties, Morocco and Mauritania, are in agreement, and since this appeal also allows all those who have claims or who pretend to have claims to present them before the Court."

U.N. POSTPONES SPANISH REFERENDUM ON SAHARA

Following King Hassan II's proposition, the General Assembly of the United Nations, on December 14, 1974, asked Spain (by a vote of 87 to 0, with 43 abstaining) to postpone a referendum which she was intending to hold on the Moroccan Sahara (under her administration) until the International Court of Justice in The Hague was able to settle the question.

The Assembly thus confirmed the judgement issued several days ago by the Committee on Decolonization. The General Assembly has furthermore invited all countries to abstain from investing in the Sahara or permitting immigration to this territory which would reinforce a colonial presence.

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of December 14, 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2428 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2591 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2711 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 2983 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3162 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Considering that the persistence of a colonial situation in Western Sahara jeopardizes stability and harmony in the north-west African region,

Taking into account the

statements made in the General Assembly on 30 September and 2 October 1974 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania concerning the Sahara,

Taking note of the statements made in the Fourth Committee by the representatives of Morocco and Mauritania, in which the two countries acknowledged that they were both interested in the future of the Territory,

Having heard the statements by the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria,

Having heard the statements by the representative of Spain,

Noting that during the discussion a legal controversy arose over the status of the said Territory at the time of its colonization by Spain,

Considering, therefore, that for future discussion it is highly desirable that the General Assembly seek an advisory opinion on some important legal aspects of the problem during its thirtieth session,

Bearing in mind Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 65 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

1. Decides to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice, without prejudice to the application of the principles embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); at an early date on the following questions:

a. Was Western Sahara (Rio de Oro and Sakiet el Hamra) res nullius at the time of colonization by Spain? If the answer to the first question is in the negative,

b. What legal ties existed between this Territory and both the Kingdom of Morocco and Mauritania as a whole?

2. Calls upon Spain in its capacity as administering Power in particular, as well as Morocco and Mauritania, in their capacity as interested parties, to submit to the International Court of Justice all such information and documents as may be needed to clarify these questions;

3. Invites urgently the administering Power to postpone the referendum had contemplated in Western Sahara until the General Assembly decides on the policy to be followed in order to accelerate the decolonization process in the Territory, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV); if the best possible conditions in the light of the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice;

4. Reiterates its invitation to all States to observe the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the activities of foreign, economic and financial interests in the Territory and to abstain from contributing by investments or immigration policy to the maintenance of a colonial situation in the Territory;

5. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under view, including the sending of a visiting mission to the Territory, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.



Two young girls from the region of Rissani.

follow. In such a referendum, strangled by an imposed statute, these populations could not freely determine their future. Their choice would be influenced by the Spanish presence. In the end it would be the will of the small Spanish colony, concentrated in the mining regions, which would impose a decision.

Faced with these realities, Morocco considers itself the unique interested party, the only rightful interlocutor in the issue of determining the future of Moroccan territories. In any case the King and the people feel they can neither adopt a policy of abandonment nor consent to any further sacrifices.

Therefore, Morocco is preparing itself for a long struggle, and, as a first step, the King will launch an unprecedented diplomatic offensive. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Ousman, will travel to Paris first to inform President Giscard d'Estaing of the claims and intentions of Morocco. At the same time, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is to visit Washington and Moscow, and the Minister of Information will make contact with the West European capitals.

And all political parties, whether they support the government or figure in the opposition, are invited to cooperate. Mr. Ahadams

the participation of Morocco.

These reactions led the Spanish authorities to undertake a new approach. From his hospital bed, General Franco sent a letter to King Hassan, asking him to calm the tension and to await the new measures planned by Spain.

The Spanish representative to the United Nations again made contact with the Secretary General. This time, it was to inform him that during the first three months of 1975, Spain planned to organize a referendum of self-determination under United Nations auspices in the western Sahara.

THE DANGERS OF INDEPENDENCE

It is, in principle, a new victory for Morocco. No one is against self-determination. As for King Hassan II, he pointed out that he himself had foreseen this formula but made reservations regarding the nature of the choices available.

On that particular point, King Hassan II insisted that no ambiguity should remain: "Morocco," he said, "would reject the referendum if it led to the creation of an independent state," and the Sovereign added, "We would not hesitate to have recourse to other means than those of diplomacy, if

not underestimate the reasons for which Spain would like, in one way or the other, to keep the Sahara it occupies. But in its eyes, neither the wealth of those territories nor Spanish geopolitical and strategic considerations constitute valid arguments. After all, does not the example of France, giving up the wealth of the Sahara and committing its strategy to continental France, show that a country may adapt to new world conditions without suffering damages? To the contrary. . .

As for any considerations of security that Spain might have, such considerations are a hundred times more important to Morocco. The maintenance of foreign military forces to the north and the south of its territory is an insupportable vestige of colonialism, condemned by the entire United Nations. But the creation in the Sahara of an artificial state, open to all pressures and manipulation, appealing to the greediness of all, would result sooner or later in subversion or seizure by an external force.

For this reason, on July 8, King Hassan II solemnly declared that Morocco would never acquiesce to the installation of a phantom state at its southern border. Such a fabrication



The village of Tan-Tan in the extreme South.

[illegible][illegible]

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	5,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
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Foreign Bonds

Bonds	5,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
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N.Y. Stock Exchange

Bonds	5,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
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Market Averages

Bonds	5,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
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Bank Stock Quotations

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International Bonds

Bonds	5,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
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Treasury Bills

Bonds	5,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
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GETTING OUT—The daughter of a space center engineer at Houston modeling a spacesuit-like garment which may allow sufferers from immunity deficiencies to leave their sterile rooms in homes and hospitals. A modified lawn-mower chassis carries batteries and other equipment, plus a riding platform, to allow the patient up to four hours of excursions outside his or her sterile room.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 11)
The British are likely to be absent from this onslaught because, according to one usually well-informed source, the government will not win the coveted triple-A credit rating. The private agencies who do the ratings have given Japan a triple-A rating and France is in the process of being assessed.

With the ink hardly dry on the successful C de Rhone Eurobond, another French government-guaranteed paper is on offer. The latest loan is for Air France, which is seeking \$25 million for seven years and offering to pay 9 3/4 per cent. This is a quarter-point lower than the Rhone coupon and, given the sharp rally in secondary-market prices, the Air France terms look quite generous, bankers say. The Rhone paper was sold at 99 3/4 and finished last week at 101 1/2 for a yield of almost 9.6 per cent.

Volume in the secondary market has picked up, dealers report. Much of the buying, reportedly, is from Swiss institutions. The analysis of this buying is that as short-term dollar deposits mature, the Swiss prefer to invest the funds in the bond market, where yields are much higher than on short-term deposits, rather than convert out of the dollar altogether while the dollar is so weak.

The attraction of both a high yield and the strong performance on the exchange market is sucking funds into the deutsche-mark sector. Triple-A-rated Australia was able to cut the coupon on its 100-million DM offering to 9 per cent. The seven-year paper was priced at par. Initially, the loan had been expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent and be issued at a discount.

Confirming the decline in rates, the city of Malmö, Sweden, is now in the market with 50 million DM of nine-year paper carrying a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. The issue is expected to be sold at a discount.

Japan's NYK Line sold 50 million DM of five-year notes with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent at a discount of 98. Subscriptions were originally expected to be 83. Sandvik's 75-million DM, eight-year loan is still to be priced, but dealers expect the 1 1/2-per-cent paper to be marketed close to par instead of the 1-per-cent discount that had been indicated.

On the secondary market, the recent New Zealand 9 3/4 per cent 10 1/2 bid-103 asked, up from the sales price of 99 and Caisse Nationale's 9 1/2 per cent also sold at 99, are at 101 3/4-102 1/2.

The decline in the coupons on the new issues brings the terms offered on the DM Eurobond market about in line with those on the domestic DM market. The Eurobonds still bear a slight advantage in that the interest income is not taxed.

To keep this market from siphoning business away from the domestic bond market, where the government will be financing a 50-billion DM deficit this year, the authorities have put up a limit of 300 million DM per month of foreign financing and another 150 million DM for private placements.

In the gulder market, Netherlands Credietbank sold 40 million guilders of five-year notes at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

STL on offer is a 15-million Unit of Account issue for Helsinki. The eight-year notes are expected to carry a coupon of 10 per cent, but the issue price may be increased from the indicated 99 1/4.

There is very little activity in the syndicated bank-loan market. The only new business of any size is a \$35-million deal for Bolivia's oil company. The four banks managing the loan are putting up \$20 million for eight years at 2 1/4 points over the London interbank offered rate and \$15 million of five-year paper is being syndicated at 2 points over LIBOR.

Economic Scene

Continued from Page 11

The prospects for action on overall reform this year are judged to be slim. Nonetheless, it is widely expected that there will be changes soon in some specific important areas of regulation.

Electronic banking, for instance, is already changing the definition of what a banking office is raising such questions as whether a cash machine in a supermarket is a "branch." And the growth of foreign interests in American banking is forcing reconsideration of the different sets of rules under which foreign-owned and domestic-owned banks can operate in this country.

The resolution of these two issues alone would change the pattern of authority in bank regulation, regardless of whether Congress ever gets around to considering the issue as a whole.

Safeguards Are Urged
U.K. Gene Study Held Promising, Perilous

By Victor McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Biologists advising British government research agencies have warned that "rigorous safeguards" would be needed to control studies of potentially beneficial new techniques for so-called genetic engineering—transferring genes, which are units of heredity, into and among single-cell bacteria.

Six months ago, biologists in the United States, through the National Academy of Sciences, urged that possibly hazardous uses of the techniques in the laboratory be avoided until the risks could be assessed.

At the urging of the American biologists, an international conference to consider possible benefits and hazards from gene-transfer work is to be held at Asilomar, near Monterey, Calif., Feb. 24 to 27.

The gene-transfer techniques were developed at the medical schools of Stanford University and the University of California. They use special biochemical tools called "restriction enzymes" to insert genes into small, "satellite" rings of hereditary material, called "plasmids," that are found in bacteria.

The plasmids, which can introduce foreign genes into bacteria from such sources as frogs' eggs, are resistant to some types of antibiotics.

Thus, biologists in the United States, Britain and other countries have been worried that bacteria that have become resistant to antibiotics, or capable of transferring a cancer agent

among animals or even to man, could escape from the laboratory. While warning of the need for controls, a report issued last week by a 12-member working party headed by Lord Ashby, a biologist, stressed the potential benefits of the work on gene transfer.

The British biologists foresaw ways that gene-transfer studies could aid treatment of cancer and several other human diseases, and efforts to improve agricultural productivity.

They noted that in a normal human cell, only a tiny part of the hereditary material, genes embodied in the chemical called DNA, is used in the work of that particular cell. The rest is deliberately blocked off to prevent interference with the functions of an eye cell, or a liver cell, for example.

Gene-transfer techniques could be used to pull the hereditary material out of such cells so that biologists could observe "how they then operate away from the 'background noise' of their environment."

In this way, the report said, biologists "are likely to gain understanding of the way genes are controlled and work in health and disease. It might be possible, for instance, to discover how the genes which cause certain kinds of cancer actually promote the growth of tumors."

Manufacturers were operating at 74 per cent in December, with durable goods manufacturers at 71 per cent, off 3.5 points from November and 14 points from last December, and nondurable goods industries were off 2 points to 78 per cent, down 10.5 per cent from last December.

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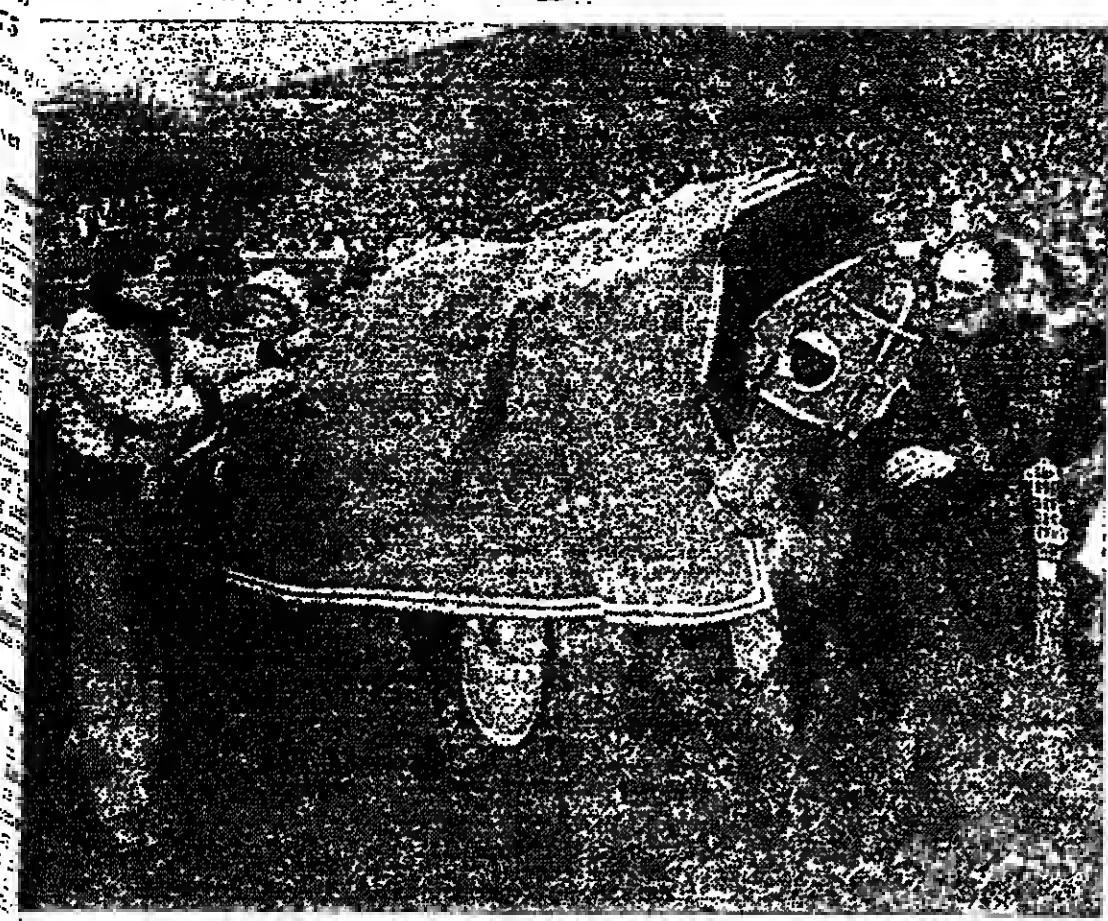
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France Recaptures Prix d'Amérique



Bellino II is led back to the paddock by handlers after winning the Prix d'Amérique.

Trot Is Won By Bellino II

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A saddle cloth and jockey were replaced by a milky and driver today but big Bellino II still had the right equipment to win a championship.

The 8-year-old, who trots wearing a red mask that makes him look like a masked marvel, won the Prix d'Amérique, the goal of the trotting elite. Driven by Jean-Benoit Gougeon, another marvel, Bellino II finished a head in front of Astus, who also finished second in this race last year. Catherine made it a sweep for French-bred animals by coming home third, six lengths back. U.S.-bred Timothy T. the favorite, came in a fast-closing fourth, seven lengths back of Bellino.

Wayne Eden, shipped here from New York's Yonkers Raceway 10 days ago, was 25 lengths in back of the winner, and not very far in front of anybody, in the 2,600-meter (a mile and five-eighths) classic with a purse of more than 1,000,000 francs (\$231,000). He was 12th in the 18-horse field. It was the opposite ending from the finishes of the past two Prix d'Amérique, when U.S.-bred trotters—Dart Hanover and Delmonica Hanover—established the reputation of U.S. breeding by winning France's most prestigious trotting.

Different Class

After today's failure, Buddy Gilmore, who drove Wayne Eden, said of his trotter: "He just doesn't belong with these horses." He said he would recommend to his owners that the horse be sent back to America where winning should be easier. He also said that today's top finishers could also find winning easy in the United States.

But if Bellino II were to go to America, such as most of the top French horses have during the past decade, he would only be able to show his skill pulling a wagon. There are no mounted trotting races there and last week, with a 150-pound jockey on his back, Bellino II won the mounted championship of France. Michel-Marcel Gougeon, France's top man in the saddle, did the work last week. Today it was his brother, Jean-Benoit, who took over the handling of the horse owned and trained by Marcel Macheret.

Jean-Benoit, who is dominating French racing as a driver, trainer and raceowner, had driven the winners of two past Prix d'Amériques, but none since 1970. Since then, he was with Ude de Mal and each time the pair teamed up in this event, something went wrong. With Bellino II, who measures 17 hands, everything went perfectly today. Although he started from the second of two tiers of nine horses, Gougeon immediately saw an opening and found a position in back of the leaders, who were headed by Clissa, driven by Michel-Marcel Gougeon.

Let Out Reins

Gougeon moved Bellino II, a 7-to-1 shot, to third place as the field went into the top of the turn leading into the final stretch. Soon he let out the reins and, in one big swoop, Bellino II opened a five-length lead and was on his way to a \$40,000 first-place finish.

Gougeon had to make his toughest move in the driver's dressing room after the race, when he was faced with microphones, pushy reporters and well-wishers. One microphone landed in his mouth and, in the general area of his cubicle, someone started throwing punches. Gougeon was out of the room with the kind of speed that gave Bellino II the Prix d'Amérique.



Klammer Victory Is His 6th in Row

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Franz Klammer of Austria today became the first skier in history to win six World Cup downhill races in a row, triumphing in the test for the 1976 Olympic winter games on the demanding Patscherkofel Mountain.

"It's been one of my hardest races this winter, but it certainly boosted my confidence for next year's Olympics," the 20-year-old Austrian said.

Klammer underlined his reputation as the world's best downhiller by scoring his sixth consecutive victory, abolishing the record of France's Jean-Claude Killy, who won five in a row in 1967. The Austrian burst down the 3,153-meter track with a vertical drop of 870 meters in 1:55.78, nearly half a second better than his nearest competitor, Bernhard Russi of Switzerland, who was second in 1:56.27, and Herbert Plank of Italy, third in 1:56.61.

"I am aiming at the World Cup trophy this season but it will be hard with Thoeni showing surprising strength in downhill racing," Klammer said.

Italy's Gustavo Thoeni, triple World Cup winner from 1971 to 1973, was fourth today, overtaking his teammate Piero Gros in the overall World Cup standings with 146 points and obtaining the runner-up position behind Klammer, who heads the rankings with 194 points.

Next Race in Megeve

The World Cup circuit continues Saturday at Megeve, France, with another downhill race.

Klammer, who already has won two thirds of all downhill races this season, needs three more victories to make it a perfect record: next weekend at Megeve, on March 1 at Garibaldi, Canada, and on March 22 at Val Gardena, Italy.

Gros, the World Cup holder, and Thoeni stand a better chance to clinch the World Cup trophy. They are both superior to Klammer in the slalom and giant slalom and have seven more races in their specialty to take the additional points.

Klammer's winning time today of 1:55.78 reflected the development in international skiing: his countryman Egon Zimmermann won the Olympic downhill gold medal in 1964 on the same run in 1:58.16, which would have earned him 67th place today.

"The track has been considerably improved since I raced here in 1964," Zimmermann said. "We had a lot more ridges and bumps on the track and our equipment was less streamlined."

Fittipaldi Is 2d

Pace Is Brazil Grand Prix Victor

INTERLAGOS, Brazil, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Jose Carlos Pace of Brazil, with a display of smooth but unspectacular driving, beat countryman Emerson Fittipaldi today to win the Brazilian Grand Prix here.

Pace, in a Brabham, was never out of the first three from the moment the race started. He passed the Brabham of Argentina's Carlos Reutemann to take second position on the 13th lap and his victory was virtually clinched when Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jarier in a Shadow dropped out on the 32d lap. Jarier, with a spectacular display of sustained speed, had held first position over 27 laps.

If the victory of Pace—who, with Fittipaldi and Reutemann, was one of the favorites in the race—delighted the Brazilians, it was the performance of Jarier which astounded them. Jarier had established the best time in the practice to win pole position, but few experts here thought he could keep up his pace in his Shadow for any distance over the 18 perilous curves and hairpin bends of the 7.980-kilometer circuit.

But the Frenchman soared ahead in the fifth lap and started increasing his advantage by three seconds over each of the next eight laps. Jarier seemed to be putting himself in an unbeatable position. But at the 25th lap, his car was presenting problems and he signaled for the mechanics in his pit. Then the car appeared to pick up again. But by the 32nd lap, Jarier had to drop out with engine damage.

While Jarier was experiencing problems, Fittipaldi, who had been sixth, began to move up. He first pushed his McLaren past Austria's Niki Lauda in a Ferrari on the 19th lap and then kept up the pressure, finally passing Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, also in a Ferrari, on the 28th lap to take third position.

10-Second Lead But in the remaining laps he was unable to substantially reduce Pace's 10-second lead. Reutemann in his Brabham

Manchester United Sells Best To New York Soccer Squad

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Manchester United Soccer Club said today that it has agreed to sell star George Best to the New York Cosmos. The transfer fee was not disclosed, but it was known to be around \$100,000 (\$240,000).

Cosmos vice-president and manager Clive Toye said before leaving for New York, "There is little left to do now, except put all the details into writing."

He said that Best would travel to New York shortly to sign a contract and would play his first game for the Cosmos in a five-a-side tournament, a scaled down version of full soccer, later in February.

Miller 8 Shots Behind

Littler 4 Strokes Up in Crosby Golf

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Gene Littler calmly, almost mechanically, put together a four-under-par 68 yesterday and took a four-stroke lead-eight over Johnny Miller—in the third round of the \$185,000 Bing Crosby National Pro-Am Golf Tournament.

Littler, who had to mount a comeback from cancer to score his 25th tour victory in the 1973 St. Louis Open, once was six under par for the day but drifted back after encountering swirling fog at the Cypress Point course.

He finished with a 207 total, nine under par, after one round on each of three courses on the beautiful Monterey Peninsula.

Tom Watson, who holds the Western Open title, was a distant second after a par 72. He had a 211 total.

Miller, the winner of the first two tournaments of the year, managed a two-under-par 70, usually a creditable score at Pebble Beach, but a far cry from how he performed in Arizona.

Miller had a 215 total.

"How do I like Miller's position?" Littler said, repeating a question. "I like him eight shots behind a lot better than seven behind."

Nicklaus 10 Behind Jack Nicklaus never really got going. Making his first start of the season and facing Miller's challenge to his spot as the game's premier performer, Nicklaus could do no better than a par 72 and was out of contention at 217, 10 strokes back.

Lon Graham had a 70 and was third at 212, five off the lead. Australian Bruce Devlin, Roy Pace and Rod Curl followed at 213.

Littler, long known for his beautiful repeating swing, birdied five of six holes on his front nine, two with long putts and three after stroking from close to the hole.

But he double-bogeyed the 14th, just as the fog began to develop. He drove into the right rough, hit his second shot short of the green, chipped still short, got on in four and two-putted.

But he birdied the next hole from 10 feet, then bogeyed the famed 16th, a 222-yard par-three jutting into the surf of Monterey Bay. The fog was so bad he couldn't see the green. He chose to lay up safely, pitched on and two-putted.

ABA Results

Friday's Games
New York 112, Kentucky 110 (Erving 43, Paulus 10; Givens 30, Jones 23).
Indiana 114, San Antonio 108 (Knight 29, McGinnis 19; Jones 28, Freeman 21).
San Diego 108, Virginia 105 (Jones 28, Lamon 24; Twardzik 25, Robbins 19).
Memphis 107, St. Louis 102 (Owens 21, Carter 22; Gerard 28, Barnes 17).
Utah 118, Denver 116 (Boone 25, Malone 24; Calvin 27, B. Jones 19).
Saturday's Games
San Antonio 115, St. Louis 104 (R. Jones 21, Dietrich 10; Gerard 27, Barnes 17).
Denver 112, Virginia 99 (Robb 28, Terry 20; Parrish 15, Robbins 14).



Gene Littler shows joy after sinking a birdie Saturday.

Hockey, Basketball Results

WHA Results

Saturday's Games
San Diego 6, New England 2 (Rivers, Moroz, Stutes, Rodman, Earbrenas, Ferguson; Sheeky, O'Connell).
Quebec 6, Chicago 4 (Bordeaux, Tardif 3, Bernier, Gilbert, Houle; MacGregor 3, Paicement).
Cleveland 2, Baltimore 1 (McDonough, Ledez; Ryo).

NHL Results

Friday's Games
Vancouver 4, Atlanta 1 (Lalonde, Lever 2, Bordelieu; Bonetti).
California 6, Toronto 1 (Euston, Fawcett, Kretschmer, Johnson, Spring 2; Hammarstrom 1).
Saturday's Games
Minnesota 4, Kansas City 1 (Oliver, Hextall, Stanfield, Rombough; Chabot).
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1 (Korol, Jilka 2; Martin; Ungert).
Detroit 5, Washington 2 (Grant, Dionne 2, Jarry 2; Atkinson, Williams).
Los Angeles 5, New York 3 (Munoz, Maloney, Corrigan, Corning, Berry; D. Foltin 3, Bourne, Gillis).
Buffalo 7, Montreal 6 (Robert 2, LeRenetz 2, McKee 2; Dudley; Lambert 2; Maboerick 2; Savard, Courmeyer).
Pittsburgh 3, New York 2 (Murray 2; Kelly, Macdonald, Hattfield, Apps, Larouche; Stankovic, Estelle).

NBA Results

Friday's Games
Buffalo 106, New York 99 (Smith 22, McKelvie 21; Prater 20, Jackson 18).
Boston 86, Kansas City-Omaha 87 (Owens 26, White 18; Archibald 20, Walker 15).
Detroit 112, Atlanta 102 (Trapp 24, Lanier 21; Van Arsdale 23, Benderoz 21).
Chicago 86, Seattle 81 (Walker 21, Love 20; Brown 21, DeJoria 16).
Houston 85, Milwaukee 81 (Murphy 19, Kewin 21; Abdul-Jabbar 29, Funderburk 21).
Portland 119, Philadelphia 87 (Petrie 14, Johnson 17; Cunningham 10, Brister 14).
Los Angeles 110, New Orleans 106 (Goodrich 20, Russell 18; Maravich 22, Barnett 15).
Saturday's Games
Golden State 114, Portland 109 (Ferry 22, Mullins 22; Wicks, Pettie 22, Ford 15).
Washington 94, Cleveland 82 (Cheney 25, Hayes 22; Snyder 19, Russell, Brewer 10).
Chicago 116, Detroit 86 (Lover 23, Curry 20; Blue 21, Lamon 19).
Atlanta 81, Milwaukee 101 (Van Arsdale 18, Drew 22; Abdul-Jabbar 22, Funderburk 21).
Phoenix 84, New Orleans 80 (Scott 25, Easton 18; Nelson 23, Maravich 16).
Kansas City-Omaha 112, New York 102 (Archibald 30, Walker 19; Prater 20, Bradley 20).

For U.S. Indoor Title

Riessen vs. Gerulaitis in Tennis Final

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Marty Riessen, the only seeded player left of the 15 who started the \$115,000 U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Tournament, defeated Jaime Fillol of Chile, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0, last night to reach the finals against fellow American Vitas Gerulaitis.

The 20-year-old Gerulaitis, a rookie on the World Championship Tennis Tour, eliminated Australia's John Alexander in an earlier semifinal, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3.

Gerulaitis and the seventh-seeded Riessen, who will meet in a best-of-five-set final for a \$15,000 first prize, are the survivors of a week-long wave of upsets that ousted such stars as Bjorn Borg, Rod Laver, Tom Okker, Arthur Ashe, Stan Smith and Alex Metklevell.

Riessen's game was so overpowering that he had a 10-0 straight-point lead at the end of the initial set, in which he made four eight errors. Fillol was unable to handle Riessen's serves, and appeared tired from his spectacular quarterfinal victory Friday night over Ashe.

Riessen reached the semifinal with victories over Asand Amigara of India, Dick Dell, Syd Perry Bull and Tony Roche, Fillol, in addition to eliminating Ashe, won a match by default and beat Ray Moore and 14th-seeded Tom Gorman.

Conners Advances
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Connors overcame an opening-set loss to German Karl Meier last night and scored a 6-7, 6-2, 8-2 victory and a spot in the finals of the Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament against American Billy Martin.

Norwegian Wins In Speed Skating Championships

HEERLEN, The Netherlands, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Sten Stensen, a 27-year-old Norwegian from Neutemant, won the men's European allround speed skating championships today. He scored 177.568 points in the two-day competition, which included racing at 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 10,000 meters.

Harm Kuipers of the Netherlands was second with 178.087 points, and Piet Kleibe of the Netherlands third with 179.187.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY
East
Laurie 85, Duquesne 79.
William Penn 87, Queens 87.
Middlebury 81, Bates 58.
South
St. Tech 88, Presbyterian 81 (OT).
Alabama 81, Tusculum 81.
Jackson 81, Baylor (I.A.) 64.
Southwest
New Mexico 76, Utah 68.
Oral Roberts 82, Missouri St. 88.
West
Colorado St. 81, Arizona St. 80.
Stanford 69, Air Force 48.
Fremont 66, Arizona 61.
SATURDAY
East
Boston College 79, Syracuse 73.
Boston O. St. Dartmouth 81 (OT).
Suffolk 82, Lehigh 62.
Columbia 82, Colgate 62.
Yorham 71, Navy 69.
Holy Cross 108, Georgetown 88.
West
Manhattan 81, Army 80.
Niagara 85, St. Bonaventure 88.
Penn 86, Providence 85.
Penn St. 81, Franklin (Pa.) 74.
Pittsburgh 82, Rutgers 79.
Rhode Island 71, Maine 64.
Vermont 73, Connecticut 62.
Villanova 82, Temple 68.
Yale 88, Brown 82 (OT).
South
Alabama 82, Georgia 88.



Marty Riessen makes backhand in defeat of Jaime Fillol.

Notre Dame Surprises UCLA As Indiana Stays Unbeaten

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Indiana routed Purdue, 104-71, last night to remain the only unbeaten top-ranked college basketball team while Notre Dame upset No. 2-ranked UCLA, 84-76, in what is becoming a midwinter habit.

Scott May's 23 points led the Hoosiers to their 18th straight victory while third-ranked Louisville was losing its first of the season, 68-59, to Bradley after 13 victories.

In another surprise, 14th-ranked North Carolina beat Maryland, 68-56.

UCLA put on an all-court press after Notre Dame—leading, 76-75—went into a four-corner offense to freeze the ball with four minutes left. But the Irish twice exploited UCLA's mad scramble for the ball to break free for easy baskets, one coming on a goal-tending call.

It was the second straight year that the Irish have beaten the Bruins at South Bend, with last year's victory snapping UCLA's record 38-game streak.

Jim Caruthers scored four points and Tom Lee added a free throw in the final 20 seconds to carry Bradley past Louisville. Fifth-ranked North Carolina State avenged an earlier loss to Wake Forest with a 106-80 romp over the Deacons as David Thompson scored 28 points. No. 6 Alabama rebounded from its loss earlier in the week to Kentucky with a 92-68 victory over Georgia, behind Leon Douglas's 24 points.



Steve Holland

Steve Holland Sets Marks In Two Swimming Events

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 26 (AP)—Australia's 16-year-old Steve Holland broke two world records yesterday at the New Zealand Games in the 1,500-meter freestyle.

Holland broke his own 800-meter record and American Tim Shaw's 1,500-meter mark. He clipped 3.98 seconds off the 1,500-meter record, coming home almost a length ahead of his nearest rival in 15 minutes, 27.79 seconds.

His 800-meter record, set last Sunday in Brisbane, Australia, was bettered by 0.2 second.

Track and Field

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Track and field stars from five countries shared major honors today in the final day's events at the New Zealand Games.

Russian Olympic sprint champion Valery Borzov displayed his awesome reserve of power to beat New Zealand champion Bryan Smith and Australian champion Graham Haskell in a 200-meter run.

Borzov, saying afterward that he was only about 70 per cent fit for racing, followed Smith around the turn then quickly went into high gear for about 30 meters to go two meters ahead, then coasted for home.

"I can always run fast enough to be one-tenth of a second ahead of anyone else," the Soviet graduate student said. "The difference between me and the others is purely psychological. I refuse to be beaten, while the others worry about me instead of themselves."

Anokov, Russian, Faina Melnik, won the shot put to add to her discus victory two days ago. Melnik threw the shot 18.03 for a New Zealand open record.

New Zealand's John Walker won the 1,500-meter event over Australian Graeme Crouch in a very good early season 3:37.4. A strong field of top internationals from Africa, the United States and Europe as well as Australia and New Zealand started in this main event of the day.

Australian Angela Cook added the 1,500 meters today to the 3,000 meters she won two days ago. She beat Canadians Maureen Crowley and Thelma Wright with 4:16.6.

American javelin expert Sam Colson found the strength necessary to beat Finland's Hannu Stenon by 64 centimeters with a 77.93-meter throw. Englishman Kevin Sheppard finished third, almost 3 meters behind.

